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**Guide**  
TO  
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**THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,**  
AND THE  
**NORTH OF IRELAND.**

BY ROBERT ESLER, M.D., M.CH.,

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO ULSTER HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN ;  
ASSISTANT SURGEON TO THE BELFAST CHARITABLE SOCIETY'S  
HOSPITAL ;

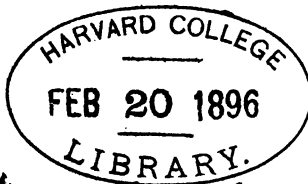
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SECRETARY TO EXCURSION COMMITTEE BRITISH MEDICAL  
ASSOCIATION, 1884.

**Compiled for Belfast Meeting of British Medical  
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*Lr. J. A. Green.*

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## Preface.

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THIS Work originated in a proposal made by a respected member of the Medical profession—Dr. Esler—to compile and edit a new Guide Book to Belfast and the North of Ireland, on the occasion of the visit of the British Medical Association to Belfast in 1884.

I believe that the Book will afford valuable and opportune information to visitors, and, from the character and judgment of its Author, I am assured that the statements contained in it will be found to be accurate and trustworthy.

The Guide Book is entirely the work of Dr. Esler, and to him alone is to be attributed the credit of the composition, as well as all responsibility for its contents.

The Executive Committee, charged with the arrangements for the Meeting of the British Medical Association in Belfast, have had much pleasure in deciding to offer a copy of Dr. Esler's Work for the acceptance of each member who may honour them with his presence.

I venture to express the hope that this Work, as well as the Meeting on the occasion of which it has been composed, may tend to the diffusion of a better knowledge of this country, and a more intimate acquaintance with its inhabitants.

JAMES CUMING, M.D.

BELFAST, *July, 1884.*





# Contents.

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## B E L F A S T.

	PAGE
<b>GENERAL SKETCH :</b> Early History—17th Century Progress —18th Century Records—19th Century Prosperity ...	1-12
<b>BELFAST AS IT IS :</b> How to get to Belfast—How to see Belfast ... ..	12-16
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :</b> Town Hall—Custom House—Har- bour Commissioners' Office—Water Commissioners' Office —Commercial Buildings—White Linen Hall—Museum— Barracks—Masonic Hall—Orange Hall ... ..	17-21
<b>EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :</b> Queen's College — Presby- terian College—Methodist College—Belfast Academy— Royal Academical Institution—Schools—Y. M. C. A.— Working Men's Institute. ... ..	21-35
<b>HOSPITALS :</b> Belfast Royal Hospital—Ulster Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital—Hospital for Diseases of the Skin— Samaritan Hospital—Ulster Hospital for Women and Children—Belfast Hospital for Sick Children—Ophthal- mic Hospital—Mater Infirmorum Hospital—Lying-in Hospital—Union Hospital ... ..	36-39
<b>BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS :</b> Belfast Charitable Society— Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Workshops for Industrious Blind—The Lunatic Asylum—Sailors' Insti- tute—Nurses' Home—Sundries ... ..	40-42

	PAGE
BANKS—Churches—Hotels—Clubs—Restaurants—Railways —Statues—Law Courts—Public Halls—Places of Amusement—Port and Harbour—Shipping—Markets—Cemeteries—Parks—Royal Botanic Gardens ... ..	43-53
INDUSTRIES: Linen Manufacture—Shipbuilding—Printing—Newspapers—Aerated Waters, &c. ....	53-64

### EXCURSIONS.

No. 1.—The Giant's Causeway ... ..	65
„ 2.—Newcastle and Rostrevor ... ..	85
„ 3.—Larne and Garron Tower ... ..	95
„ 4.—Shane's Castle and Lough Neagh ... ..	100
„ 5.—Helen's Tower and Greyabbey ... ..	106
„ 6.—The Giant's Ring ... ..	112
„ 7.—Carrickfergus ... ..	115
„ 8.—The Cave Hill and Castle ... ..	117
„ 9.—Hannahstown and Colin Glen ... ..	119
„ 10.—The Spas, Ballynahinch ... ..	119
„ 11.—Giant's Causeway to Donegal ... ..	120

# **Illustrations.**

	PAGE
Cave Hill ... ..	16
Map of Belfast ... ..	17
Queen's College... ..	24
Presbyterian College ... ..	29
Methodist College ... ..	31
Albert Memorial ... ..	46
Spinning Wheel ... ..	55
Richardson, Sons, & Owden's Warehouse ... ..	57
Wm. Strain & Sons' Works ... ..	61
Map of County Antrim ... ..	64
Dunluce Castle ... ..	68
Electric Tramcar ... ..	71
Garron Point ... ..	73
Grey Man's Path ... ..	75
The Honeycomb ... ..	81
The Causeway ... ..	82
Map of County Down ... ..	88
Bessbrook ... ..	93
Garron Tower ... ..	99
Shane's Castle ... ..	101
The Banshee ... ..	102
Round Tower ... ..	106
Greyabbey ... ..	110
The Giant's Ring ... ..	113
Carrickfergus Castle ... ..	116
Devenish Ruin ... ..	122





GUIDE  
TO  
Belfast, Giant's Causeway,  
AND  
North of Ireland.

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BELFAST.  
GENERAL SKETCH.

**B**ELFAST is, in many respects, the most important town in Ireland, and in its shipping and commercial enterprise compares favourably with almost any town in the kingdom.

Its situation, at the head of an extensive estuary, gives it a position of advantage, and makes it the key to the principal counties in Ulster.

It is built on the River Lagan, which is navigable inland as far as Lough Neagh. Three main lines of railway open up the country North, South and West, and convey agricultural produce in large quantities into the town from the surrounding districts, scattering foreign imports in return all over the country. The present population of the Borough is about 220,000.

The town is well situated as to wood, water and mountain ; a little too near the sea level, perhaps, for effective sewerage, but even in this respect there is not much to complain of. Tram lines are laid along the principal thoroughfares, and a most efficient system of through traffic has of late years greatly increased the popularity of this method of street travelling. The streets are wide and well lighted with gas, supplied by the Corporation, the more spacious thoroughfares are macadamised and the narrower paved ; where there is much heavy traffic square setts are laid.

The municipal authority is vested in ten Aldermen and thirty Councillors elected by the ratepayers. The Mayor, who is Chief Magistrate during his year of office, is chosen from either the Aldermen or Councillors, and is usually a merchant of independence and worth. The harbour is under a separate board of management, and so also is the water supply. Most of the houses are of brick, a few are built of stone. In this respect Belfast strikes the stranger as being less substantial in appearance than many of the towns on the other side of the "Silver Streak," but its apparent fragility is fully compensated for by its newer and more business-like aspect.

Belfast sends two members to the Imperial Parliament. The political opinions of the majority of the voters are Conservative. The principal industries of the place are shipbuilding and the manufacture of linen goods. Belfast is essentially a business town, and its merchants have acquired a very high reputation for integrity, uprightness and honest dealing.

Education and educational establishments occupy a prominent place, and few towns are so well circumstanced in this respect. In addition to Queen's College, which is national property, there are large public and denominational schools for both boys and girls, besides numerous private seminaries, some of them of a very high class.

Across the Lagan, which is spanned by several bridges, are the districts of Ballymacarrett and Mountpottinger, situated in County Down, and containing a large population. In these suburbs, which are included in the borough, several important industries are carried on.

## Early History.

THE History of Belfast is a history of comparatively recent times. There is little mention of the place until about the beginning of the Sixteenth Century.

The site of the town, and much of the surrounding country, originally bore the name of Dalriada or Uladh. The Lough was known in the time of the Danes, who paid frequent visits to it, as *Lacus Vituti*, and was regarded as a safe harbour, and a good landing place, for such visitors as had plunder for their object. The coast was also supposed to offer many advantages for settlement.

The original name of the district was Bel-Fearset, or Mouth of the Ford, and under this name it is referred to as having been the scene of a battle in the year 666. It was afterwards called Bel-Feirste, and ultimately acquired the modern name Belfast. This mouth of the Ford must have been, at all times, a commanding spot, for after the Anglo-Norman invasion of 1171, we find John De Courci created Earl of Ulster by Henry the Second, with the additional title, "Prince of Ulidia," the Counties of Down and Antrim being designated Ulidia then. The Ford, situated about where the Albert Memorial now stands, must have been the crossing point from the one County to the other, bridges across the river being of much more recent date.

King John paid a visit to the North in 1210, remained ten days at Carrickfergus, and returned to Dublin, "by way of Holywood," so that probably he too crossed by the Ford. There is an old bridge spanning Connswater River, in Co. Down, still called the King's Bridge, tradition saying that King John passed over it after crossing the Ford; but it is quite as probable that it received the name from *King Con*, as Con O'Neill of Castlereagh was designated.

Up to the Thirteenth Century there do not seem to have been any buildings on the site of Belfast; about this period the Castle was erected on what is now Castle Place. It is not quite certain whether John De Courci or his immediate successor was the builder of the Castle.

The first church, called the White Church, was built at the Shank-hill soon after the erection of the Castle. Another, called the Chapel



of the Ford, was erected later on the site now occupied by St. George's Church, in High Street.

For about a century after their invasion, the Anglo-Normans seem to have held North Eastern Ulster, as Down and Antrim were now called, increasing in number and in influence, and becoming civilized in manner, and consolidated in power, until the invasion of Edward Bruce, in 1315, brought utter ruin to a prosperous district. It was about this time that Carrickfergus was made a separate county.

More than another century passes before Belfast claims much notice in the history of the times. The old and princely house of O'Neill had been gaining strength during this time, and in 1476, a great army, led by O'Neill, attacked the Castle of Bel-feirste; it was taken and demolished. The ancestor of this O'Neill was Hugh Boy (Clannaboy), who, no doubt, originated the name of Clande-boye, now bestowed on the Irish residence of Lord Dufferin.

During almost another century everything relating to Belfast is mixed up with the Clan O'Neill; and the Castle seems to have been demolished and repaired alternately, very many times.

Sir Brian O'Neill was in possession of the Castle of Belfast when Elizabeth came to the throne of England. In 1568 an agreement was entered into by the Crown on the one side and Sir Brian on the other, by which the latter bound himself "to make, or cause to be made, a good and sufficient bridge, that men, horse, drag, cart, and wayne, with all manner of carriage, may safely pass and repass over and through the same, in some convenient place over the Ford at Belfast." This is the first mention of a bridge across the Lagan.

In 1573, the Queen, who is styled "Our most dread Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Tenth," granted a patent to the Earl of Essex, making over to him certain lands belonging to the Earldom of Ulster, including the river at Belfast. Essex became an aggressor after the manner of his countrymen, but his aggression was resisted by the O'Neill, and in an encounter between the followers of the two contending leaders, the native force had more than a hundred men slain. The burial of these in their ramparts is quite sufficient to account for the human bones exhumed during the recent improvements in Royal Avenue. The arrangement to build a bridge was evidently not carried out in the following year at least, for the Earl of Essex writes on 13th May, 1574, "I removed and came to the Lagan Water, where I could

not pass over because of the great rain that fell the day before." The same letter contains a reference to the formation of the town: "Sir Brian hath promised me that at his own cost he will build the said town for the Queen, so as I would allow him my labourers which I have here, being to the number of 60, to which labourers he would bestow flesh (*gratis*), and I to allow them bread and drink. So shall the town be done as in his name for himself; and being finished, he hath promised to deliver it to Her Majesty's use." Whether the promise was made in good faith or not, the building of the town, like the making of the bridge, was not carried into effect. Petty jealousies and feuds, with an additional tax of 1,500 kine that year, sufficed to postpone the erection of Belfast. That there was some description of huts around the Castle may be inferred, for it is at this time called a *town*, which Sir Brian's men are said to have occupied. The historian of Belfast says it was little more than "a shadow situated amongst the far stretching pastures, the bright streams, and the glorious woods of Clannaboye."

The necessity for a town seems still to have been felt, and a correspondence took place between the Governor General of Ulster and the Privy Council, as to the most suitable locality. The decision was made by the Earl; he says—"I resolve not to build but at one place, namelie, at Belfast, and that of little charge; a small towne there will keepe the passage."

The Castle of Belfast is mentioned in several State Papers, about the close of the century; but there is no evidence that any considerable building or improvement took place before 1603, at which date the Castle was granted by patent to Sir Arthur Chichester, ancestor of the Marquis of Donegall; from that date we are enabled to note

## 17th Century Progress.

To better understand the rapid development of this town—a development without any equal in Britain, and very much resembling that of some Colonial or American city—it may be mentioned that the fee simple at the beginning of the 17th Century was estimated at £5 per annum; and although Sir Arthur Chichester, who was appointed Lord Deputy, with a salary of £1,000 a year, and £500 for outfit, was the most powerful man in Ulster, we find him "driven

to borrow £20, there not being so much money in the Treasury nor in the Exchequer."

The social revolution, which resulted in the flight of the Earls and the Plantation of Ulster, increased the position and power of the Deputy. He now began to grant leases. Several townlands, chiefly in Malone and the Falls, were let for 61 years to one "Moyse Hill," at the rent of £10 a year.

We must rapidly glance over the progress made in the Seventeenth Century, and will do so mainly by extracts from the Records of Belfast during that time. The Plantation Commissioners say—"We came to Beelfast, where we found many masons, bricklayers, and other laborers aworke." They refer in detail to their building of the Castle, and to a bridge over the Owen Varra, which is the ancient name for the Blackstaff River, and they say that "the towne of Beelfast is plotted out in good form." An inn was built, and there was a "fixed plan" for the town.

In 1612, Sir Arthur Chichester was created Baron of Belfast. On 27th April, 1613, the town was constituted a Corporation by Charter, said Corporation to consist of a Sovereign or Chief Magistrate, twelve Burgesses, and Commonality. Progress was quick, good order being established; a Court of Record was opened every Thursday; licences to retail goods were issued, and a wharf or quay was formed.

Being a Corporation, Belfast now sent two members to Parliament. The value of property increased rapidly. Hill's lands were sublet at a "rack rent of 5s. or 6s. an acre for good ploughing land," and yielded a profit of £1,000 a year, and the Borough of Belfast had increased from the original £5 to £400 per annum.

Feuds among English, Scotch, and Irish, for supremacy, must have kept the place in turmoil; and cessation money, of which over £30,000 was raised by "the Irish of the district for the King's necessity," must have kept it poor; yet with the new blood infused into it from England and Scotland, Belfast, in keeping with the general prosperity of Ulster, continued to grow.

Up to 1651 there does not seem to have been any disciple of Æsculapius resident in the town, but in that year the Commissioners are informed that "if there be want of a Doctor or Apothecary amongst you, and you can find fit and able persons for that purpose, we leave to you the choice of them, and the granting of their salaries,

only limiting you in this, that you exceed not £100 yearly to the Doctor, nor £50 yearly to your Apothecary." One wonders, in these days of antiseptics and Gordon's Splints, how our ancestors got their broken heads healed, or their broken bones set.

There can be little doubt that the want of a doctor was felt before the application for one was made, and no doubt a selection followed, for, later in the century, viz., during the stirring times between William and James, when a "mortality" fell upon the army encamped near Dundalk, Belfast was selected as the most suitable place for the invalids, who were sent "in incredible numbers to the Great Hospital," of which Dr. Lawrence was the chief medical officer. The mortality is something almost as incredible as the numbers which were sent. In six months 3,762 men died. The town had been enclosed with walls before this time, for William made his entrance by the north gate, which was situated about the junction of North Street with Royal Avenue.

The King issued at least one Royal Proclamation from Belfast ; it is dated 19th June, 1690 ; but his stay in the town was cut short by a letter from his Lieutenant-General, as follows :—"I think it absolutely necessary that the King stay no longer in this place, which everybody does conclude to be very unhealthful ; Lisburn is a healthful place, the air there is much purer, and there is lodging abundant to be had for the whole Court. I hope you will be pleased to mind the King of this."

During the Seventeenth Century Sabbath observance was strictly enforced in Belfast, and attendance at Church made compulsory, under pains and penalties. For being absent from Church, a householder was fined five shillings, a married woman half-a-crown, and every servant one shilling.

No wine, ale, or aqua vitae was to be sold during Church hours, under a forfeiture of six shillings and eightpence. Licences were required for the sale of the same at any time.

The town was protected from felons, rogues, and wood kernes by the inhabitants, who were all special constables, and liable to imprisonment, or a fine of five pounds, at the Sovereign's pleasure, "if they failed to be at the service of the King, or good of the town."

Tolls were introduced, and a market-place was erected. The tolls were low, generally one halfpenny ; but the goods sold were cheap in proportion. Butter was then sold at 2½d. per lb.

In some cases money was not demanded, but a kind of first-fruit was collected. Out of every sack of meal the tax was a quart-dish-ful, from a ship load of coal, half-a-barrel, and out of every sack of turf, two turf. The custom for cattle in 1640 came to two pounds five shillings. Attorneys' fees in those days were not quite up to the present standard. "For pleading, twelvepence as a retainer, and twelvepence every court-day after, so long as the action remains in the court undecided." It is to be hoped for the attorneys' sake that actions were not speedily settled.

The river was not to be polluted under a penalty of five shillings; and butchers were to carry their garbage twenty yards beyond high water-mark, under a penalty of twenty shillings.

Belfast fair was established on 1st August, 1604. The Friday market has existed for more than 280 years. A corn market was also established at the Castle Gate; the place is still known by the old name. Pedlars' stalls stood on the side of High Street, after the fashion until recently followed in country towns. From small acorns great oaks arise; the present Municipal Buildings are the outcome of a town hall, rented in 1663 at five pounds a year.

Dwellers in towns have always been liable to imposition (?) from country folks. Turf was sold by the bag, and lest the seller should prove dishonest, and make the bag small, a hogshead stood as a common measure, which must be filled. The turf-cutter adopted an expedient, and cut his turf so long that they could not be packed close; and while the hogshead was apparently full, the real quantity of turf was small.

It is interesting, in the presence of gas and the prospect of electricity for town lighting, to know how our predecessors illumined their streets at night. Here it is—"To prevent the danger to which persons walking in the night about their lawful occupations are incident, every inhabitant in every street and lane of this Corporation shall from henceforth in every year, from the 29th of September to the 25th of March, hang out of their respective doors or windows, one lanthorn and candle, lighted, from the hour of seven o'clock till ten at night, when it is not moonshine, upon pain of sixpence per night."

There is the origin of a Fire Brigade thus early, "in imitation of other towns;" each Freeholder of sixty pounds sterling furnished at his own cost one leathern bucket, and the Sovereign, at the public charge, provided ladders, poles, hooks, and chains.

At the end of the Seventeenth Century, Belfast consisted of five Streets—High Street, Bridge Street, Waring Street, Skipper Street, and North Street. Yet it is called "a very large town, and the greatest for trade in the North of Ireland." A French traveller says—"Several merchants live here, who trade to Scotland and England, whither they transport the superfluities of the country." These superfluities, according to the export table for 1683, consisted, among other things, of beef, corn, tallow, linen, freize, fox and other skins, hides, iron, cheese and butter.

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## 18th Century Records.

A CENTURY still lies between us and Modern Belfast. The beginning of the century found the trade of the country generally, and the shipping in particular, in a state of depression, resulting from the wars of the Revolution. Unsettled government, levies of men and money, and ecclesiastical disabilities, all had their influence in interrupting progress. The absence of the owner, Lord Donegall, was also injurious. For some time he had been engaged in the service of his country in the Spanish Wars, and though eminently successful abroad, his presence was much desired at home.

Presbyterian influence was crippled by the Test Act—the majority of the Protestants then, as now, being Presbyterians—and no less than eight members of the Corporation were obliged to resign from religious disability. This state of things existed throughout the reign of Anne.

In 1708 the Castle was burnt, and does not seem to have been again rebuilt; three of the daughters of Lord Donegall perished in the flames.

After the death of Queen Anne, the loyal inhabitants of Belfast, to the number of 400, on horseback, proclaimed George the First King. An extensive emigration took place, in the spring of 1729, and 2,000 persons left the North.

Money was scarce, profits were small, and progress was at a stand-still. Many of the clergy had less than ten pounds a year from their congregations. A curious custom prevailed during the

first quarter of the century—and is probably the origin of the present custom of wearing shoulder scarfs—viz.: the lending out of cloaks on hire at funerals by the church authorities. The prices charged ranged from one shilling to fifteen shillings, according to quality; the number indicated the social position of the deceased.

The "Burial Registry" of the time furnishes some information of an incidental kind, which possesses great interest as relating to prices, names, and occupations; five shillings and fivepence is charged for ringing the Market House bell at a funeral, and sixpence for sweeping the street on a similar occasion; for a quarter's schooling of little David Chalmers the fee was two shillings, and for one load of turf and a question book fourpence was charged. Andrew M'Kee, the "truper," was buried by his wife, the "stamper." What she stamped is not recorded.

There is no mention of age in the record of the dead, but the occupation and residence are indicated. Most of the funerals mentioned were from North Street; next came Waring Street, Petter's Hill, Mill Street, Church Lane, The "Keey," The Four Corners, "Shooger Hous," &c.

The working people were mostly carpenters, coopers, tailors, carmen, barbers, shoemakers, butchers, and glovers. The population at this period is estimated at 5,000. A "cafey house" was opened about 1720, and tea was valued as a beverage. Lady Ann Chichester had "a sylver teapot" bequeathed her by her grandmother.

The "News Letter" was established in 1737, and soon gave evidence of having a good constitution. Its vigorous condition, after nearly a century and a-half, augurs well for a good old age. It not only possesses a history, but has been an influence in Ulster.

In 1738, a "new slate house" is advertised to be let, clearly an attraction in those days of thatched cabins. The houses were small, but the taxes were low, ranging from one penny; the highest being twenty-two shillings and ninepence, paid by the leading merchant.

The amusements were balls, horse-racing, and the Royal sport of cock-fighting. "Cock-fighting in the morning and a ball in the evening for the ladies." But Lisburn beat Belfast in the former amusement, for there was cock-fighting there "every evening."

The first post-chaise appeared on the streets in 1752, Sedan chairs having been the only mode of conveyance previously. The

middle of the century did not witness any improvement in the town. A scarcity of breadstuffs led to the riots of 1756, and in the following year a poor-house was established, the persons relieved being very properly styled "*objects*." Thus, "to 433 objects, £47 11s. 2d."

The landing of the French at Carrickfergus, in 1760, set Belfast in an uproar. Volunteers poured in, but, with the exception of a levy of provisions, the town sustained no injury from the invader ; and instead of an intended levy of £50,000, which the French leader contemplated, his army was brought back from sea, and marched into the town as prisoners.

The town was growing in importance, and increasing in population, though a check was given to its prosperity, by the movement of the "*Hearts of Steel*," in 1772. Some piratical encounters in the Lough, a few years later, were also injurious to progress. At that time the Volunteer movement had commenced, the weakness of the Government making it necessary for the inhabitants to defend themselves. The movement became universal ; the highest in rank joined in it, the clergy headed it, and the enthusiasm was unbounded ; Belfast was loyal then, as it had been a century before, and so it remains to the present hour.

Riots and faction fights occurred in 1793, as they have done, and continue to do, about every seven years since, without being looked upon in a serious light by the residents. The Rebellion of 1798 was rather an exception to the general harmless character of the frays, and for a time a reign of terror prevailed.

The population had now increased to some 13,000, inhabiting some dozen streets, mostly composed of thatched houses. From Arthur Street on the one hand, and Smithfield on the other, there was open country ; 22 acres of good land in the Plains were let at forty pounds a year. A stone bridge, narrow, and without footpaths, spanned the river. There were two quays, one at the bottom of High Street—called the Town Dock, and a second at the foot of Waring Street, the latter being designated Lime Kiln Dock. There was no Antrim Road, or Lisburn Road, no road in fact, but mere beaten tracks used by the farmers for bringing their produce into market, chiefly on horseback. The Town Fountain stood in Linen Hall Street, and hither the women of the town flocked to get their supply of water for the day ; those who were disappointed, after waiting an hour, walked out of the town to obtain the necessary fluid elsewhere.



The year 1800 was called the "dear year;" oats sold at twenty shillings, and flour at forty-five shillings per cwt.

Railways were not laid for forty years after. Education was in a backward state; there were no free, and few public schools; colleges were unknown. The lower classes did not receive any education whatever.

Cleanliness was not neglected, as there were baths at Lilliput, where the tide came in below the Northern Counties Railway Station. Godliness was enforced by penalties, and Sunday traffic forbidden.

Towards the end of the Eighteenth Century, signs of refinement began to appear. Portrait painting and libraries indicate a growing literary and artistic taste. Dentists, quack doctors, and musical societies are announced.

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## 19th Century Prosperity.

THE first year of the present century led on to results, the most important in the history, not of Belfast only, but of the whole of Ireland. On January 1st, 1801, the Union Flag was seen floating in the breeze, from the old Market House, and henceforth the three Kingdoms became the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. But although the old flag and old Market House have long since disappeared, the bonds of union show no signs of weakness. The loyalty of Belfast has become an important factor in the National life.

Thus briefly we have tried to depict the materials out of which Belfast was built, and we shall let the eighty years of the present century tell the tale of its modern growth.



## BELFAST AS IT IS.

### How to get to Belfast.

TOURISTS from England have their choice of several lines of steamers from various ports — Liverpool, Fleetwood, and Barrow. Each dispatches a steamer daily. There is also the mail route via Holyhead, Kingstown, and Dublin, and the short sea passage route via Larne and Stranraer. By the latter passengers may leave London at 9 p.m. and arrive in Belfast next day at 12.25. This route is also available to visitors from Scotland, who have the choice, in addition, of the direct steamers from Ayr, Ardrossan, Greenock, and Glasgow. The two principal approaches to Belfast, therefore, are by sea direct in one of the cross-Channel steamers, or by rail from Dublin on the Great Northern line. In the first case, the sail up the lough cannot fail to interest the stranger. On the South are the Copeland Islands, and the verdant slope of the County Down hills, with the little sea-side towns of Bangor and Holywood nestling at their base. On the North stand the historical "Gobbins," rugged, precipitous cliffs which surround parts of Island Magee. Further on are the promontories of Blackhead and Whitehead; and beyond Kilroot the famous Castle of Carrickfergus. In the background stands the beautiful Cave Hill, with Lady Ashley's castle half way up its slope. On approaching the docks, Queen's Island, with the important ship-building yards of Harland & Wolff, is passed. A long line of Irish jaunting cars awaits the tourist on landing; any one of these will convey him and his luggage to his destination. The visitor coming by Stranraer and Larne is saved the lough passage, and avoids the risk of delay sometimes caused by fogs.

The approach to Belfast by land is very different but no less attractive, the whole of the route from Dublin being studded with places of interest—Balbriggan, famous for its stockings; Drogheda, for its associations with William and the Boyne; Dundalk, Portadown, Newry, and Lisburn for their manufactories, agriculture, and bleach-greens.

From Lisburn to Belfast the distance is eight miles. The valley all the way is beautiful and fertile. Tall chimneys may be seen here and there in the distance, indicating the industries of the North; Barbour's, at Hilden, and Richardson's, at Glenmore, being specially prominent. Soon the village of Dunmurry comes in view, and the residences of manufacturers and merchants announce that the capital of Ulster, the great—and unfortunately the only great—manufacturing town in Ireland, is close at hand. The forest of chimneys to be seen on approaching the town contrasts pleasantly with the quiet country just left behind.

"Belfast is the best situated town I have seen," was the remark of a visitor from the Antipodes, who had spent a year in travelling over the Continent and Great Britain, and so will most persons say who take a survey of its surroundings. It stands at the head of a spacious estuary, with safe anchorage for her Majesty's navy. It is surrounded on all sides by hills, which shelter it from the cold blast; the soil in every direction is most fertile, the approaches are good, its water supply abundant, and its sanitary arrangements improving. On arriving in its streets, the visitor cannot fail to be struck with the bustling, business-like appearance and characteristic Northern energy which contrast so markedly with the quiet of non-manufacturing Southern towns.

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## How to see Belfast.

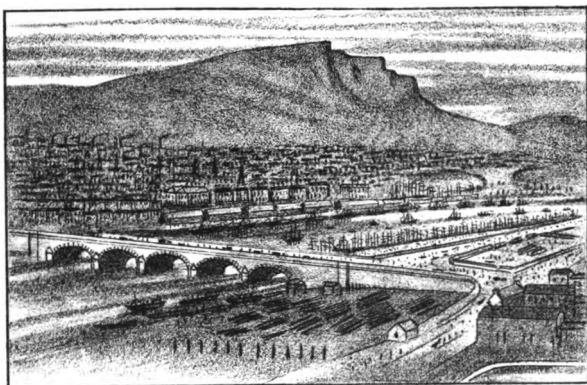
It is desirable for a stranger visiting any town to obtain a good bird's-eye view of it and its surroundings, and few towns afford this more easily than Belfast. From the Cave Hill, the Black Mountain, Hannahstown, or the Borough Cemetery (see Excursions 8 and 9), excellent views may be had of the town and suburbs; or a quick, cheap, and, on the whole, very satisfactory trip may be taken by tram car, so as to touch the principal points in the neighbourhood.

Commencing at Botanic Gardens, you have almost within view the Queen's College, the Methodist College, the Presbyterian College, Elmwood Presbyterian Church, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Poor House—the last two on the Lisburn Road. At Donegall Pass you enter Great Victoria Street, in which are situated the Magdalen Schools, Great Victoria Street Presbyterian Church, Ophthalmic Hospital, Jewish Tabernacle, and Baptist Church. On passing the Great Northern Railway Station you soon come to Fisherwick Place Presbyterian Church, opposite which is the Ulster Hospital for Women and Children, and a little further on the Royal Academical Institution. At the corner of Wellington Place the Cooke Statue stands. In Wellington Place there are some large linen warehouses and the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Linen Hall faces Donegall Place, and occupies a complete square.

In Donegall Place, Royal Avenue, Castle Place, High Street, and Bridge Street are situated most of the best retail shops, and many of the best warehouses, banks, and public buildings. At the lower end of High Street the Albert Memorial is seen. Turning the corner of Bridge Street the Exchange and Belfast Bank are passed, and in Donegall Street may be observed the old Brown Linen Hall, "Established 1773." The "Morning News" office is passed on the right, and a little further on the "News-Letter" office is conspicuous, with its evening contemporary and political opponent, the "Echo," under the shadow of its timepiece. St. Anne's Church, and the Presbyterian Church, are also seen before reaching York Street. In this street is situated the Northern Counties Railway Station—the station for the Giant's Causeway and the North. Off York Street, in Frederick Street, the Royal Hospital and Nurses' Home are situated; also the Friends' Meeting House, Wesleyan Church, and Lancasterian Schools. As you ascend the hill you pass St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, opposite to which are the Turkish Baths; then the Belfast Charitable Society's Building comes in view, and adjoining it are the Benn Hospitals for diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, and for skin diseases, with the Mercantile Academy close by. The U.P. Church comes next, and at the corner of Carlisle Circus St. Enoch's Presbyterian Church and Schools stand, while at the opposite corner is placed the Carlisle Memorial Church (Methodist). On the same side are the Lying-in-Hospital, Clifton Street Presbyterian Church, and Orange Hall. From the Circus the Crumlin Road leads to the Gaol and County Courthouse. To the right extends the Antrim Road, with the Military Barrack on one side, and St. Malachy's College

(R.C.), Duncairn Presbyterian Church, and St. James's Episcopal Church on the other. The Belfast Academy is built on the Cliftonville Road. A good view is now obtained of the Cave Hill on the one hand and Belfast Lough on the other. The residences in the vicinity of the Antrim Road are indicative of the social position and commercial prosperity of the merchants and manufacturers of Ulster.

A steam tramcar runs from Fortwilliam to Whitewell, a distance of six miles from town, a ride on the top of which gives a more extended view of the harbour and the country, and affords a pleasant and inexpensive run. From High Street, on the return journey, the tram may be taken to Ormeau Park, which is worth a visit; and also to Connswater. This line passes over the Queen's Bridge, and gives a good view of the harbour and shipping. From this point, and also from the vicinity of Queen's College and Newtownbreda Village, the crest of the Cave Hill presents a striking resemblance to the face of Napoleon.



BELFAST AND CAVE HILL.

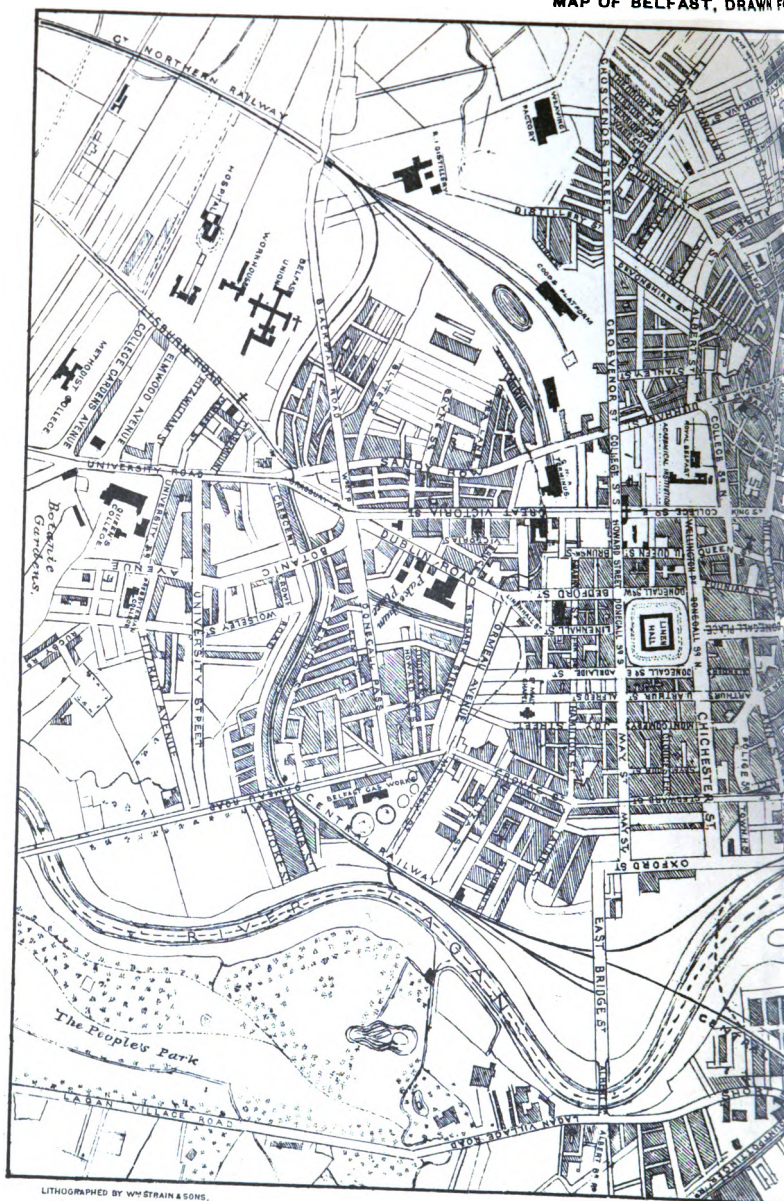
Ballymacarrett, one of the manufacturing suburbs, is reached on this line, which terminates at Connswater. The only interest attached to the latter is historical interest, it having been the crossing-point where William III. passed on his way to Orangefield.

Near this place, on the Castlereagh hills, stood the castle of Con O'Neill. The ruin of this building would probably have been an attraction to visitors but for a curious circumstance which led to

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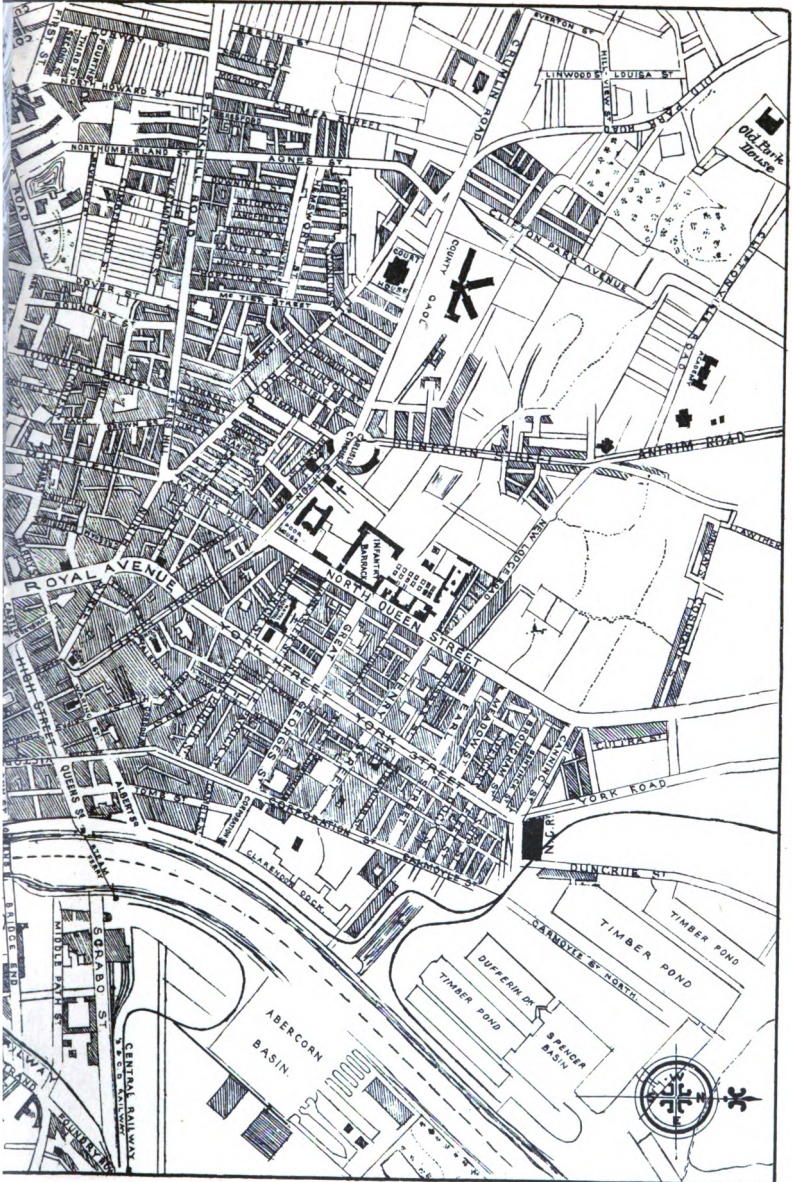


LITHOGRAPHED BY WM. STRAIN & SONS,

Hospitals Marked thus +

Line thus —





— in centre of Street indicates Tramway Route.

DUBLIN.





its demolition. Some persons interested in the preservation of the remains of the castle contracted with a mason to erect a wall round the site. This individual, with a thriftiness somewhat unusual in Ireland, carefully razed the castle, and with the material thus obtained erected the wall.

Strangers who wish to see the inhabitants as well as the town should take a car and drive up the Crumlin Road, or the Falls Road, at six o'clock on a Summer evening, and observe the thousands of busy operatives leaving their several places of employment. Instead of the representative Irish, with whom certain kinds of literature have made him familiar, the visitor will here behold as orderly, as intelligent, and as honest a class of artizans and labourers as any town or district in the kingdom can produce.

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## Public Institutions.

### THE TOWN HALL.

THE Municipal Buildings occupy a prominent place in Victoria Street, and were erected by the Corporation at a cost of £33,000. The Victoria Street frontage is 184 feet, and wings extend on either side, down Town Hall Street and Chichester Street, having a side entrance in each street. The buildings are handsome and commodious, and are admirably suited for the purposes for which they are intended. The principal hall is entered from Victoria Street, and here is placed a beautiful bronze statue erected by the inhabitants to the memory of the Earl of Belfast, who died in 1853. On the ground floor are the Council Committee Rooms, Offices for the Town Clerk, Town Solicitor, Town Surveyor, Accountant, Cashier and Rate Collectors. The Council Chamber is reached by a stone staircase. It is a large and handsome room of good proportions. In it the meetings of the Corporation are held. The chairs for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors are upholstered in green morocco, with oak frames. A brass railing separates the representatives from the general public. In this chamber are portraits in oil of many of the former mayors. Next the Council Chamber is the Robing and Cloak Room, adjacent to which is the Mayor's Private Room. On this floor are also Waiting Rooms, Offices, Sanitary Department, and Gas Testing Laboratories, besides Store Rooms and Caretaker's Apartments.

The Recorder's Court, Police Courts, and Fire Brigade Buildings adjoin the Town Hall.

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### THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

THIS is one of the handsomest, as it is one of the largest, public buildings in Belfast. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and is executed in solid cut stone-work. It faces the Quay, and occupies a quadrangle between Queen's Square and Albert Square. It is approached by stone steps, on which are placed cannon taken on the Crimean battle-fields.

The basements are occupied by the Customs Department, and are used chiefly for storage. The principal entrance is on the river side, and consists of a projecting bay, comprising three arches supported by massive columns, and surmounted by a beautiful Grecian pediment. The sculptured figures in front represent Manufacture, Peace, Commerce, and Industry. There is also an emblematic design of Britannia, supported by Neptune and Mercury, on either side. On the Courtyard side, and over the main entrance, are displayed the Royal Arms, and the Arms of Belfast respectively.

In the building, accommodation is provided for Her Majesty's Customs, Inland Revenue, Local Marine Board, and General Post Office. The latter department will, however, soon be removed to a new building in course of erection in Royal Avenue.

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### HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

THIS building, like the Custom House, is in the Italian style of architecture, and is altogether a beautiful edifice. It stands in Corporation Square, and its chaste clock tower makes it a prominent object on this portion of the Quay. It was finished in 1854. The public hall contains some fine portraits, and a valuable historical picture of old Belfast.

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### WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

ERECTED in 1883 in Royal Avenue, is one of the finest public buildings in Belfast. It is built from a plan prepared by Mr. W. J. Fennell, who was also employed to carry out the work. The frontage is about 45 feet, and its elevation is 55 feet to the cornice. The style

of architecture is Italian. It is built of Dumfries sandstone, and finished with polished granite pillars from Castlewellan quarries. On the ground floor are the Collectors' and Treasurers' offices, with strong room, &c. On the first landing the Engineer's offices and Lavatories are placed. On the first floor are the Secretary's offices, with Waiting Room and Cloak Room, and occupying the front of the building is the Board Room. This is a handsome room 45 × 22 feet, and 18 feet high. The furniture is modern and chaste. A portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Mr. A. C. Stannus, occupies a prominent position.

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### COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

THESE buildings are situated in Waring Street, and immediately opposite the Belfast Bank. They were erected in 1820 at a cost of £20,000, and have since received several improvements. The most important part of the building is used as a news-room. In this room, and on the stone steps in front, merchants congregate on 'change. Friday is the day of largest transactions, as on that day merchants from the country towns usually visit Belfast. Part of the building is used as a hotel. In one of the large rooms the Chamber of Commerce meets for the transaction of business.

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### THE WHITE LINEN HALL

OCCUPIES the centre of Donegall Square, and has its entrance opposite Donegall Place.

The Marquis of Donegall granted the site in perpetuity, in order to encourage the linen trade. The buildings were erected in 1785, at a cost of £10,000.

This was for a long time the central point of the linen trade, but so many fine linen houses have recently been erected in the vicinity of the Hall that it is fast falling into disuse.

The grounds around the buildings are tastefully kept, and are open to the public. The foliage of the trees and shrubs imparts quite a rural appearance to this portion of the town.

A neat clock tower surmounts the front entrance, underneath which, and occupying the front and upper portion of the building, is situated the Belfast Library, or, as it is popularly called, the "Linen Hall" Library. The library contains nearly 20,000 volumes, and re-

ceives most of the leading periodicals. The annual subscription is one guinea.

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### THE MUSEUM

Is situated in College Square North. It is a plain edifice, strongly built, and stands within an iron railing at an elevation from the street. The Museum is in connection with the Natural History and Philosophical Society, but has been greatly improved by the addition of the specimens presented by the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club. Contributions have also been received from several private individuals. The collection of native birds is very extensive and rare. Irish antiquities in bronze, iron, and stone, are abundant. In the departments of Conchology and Entomology there does not seem to be anything wanting.

The Societies above-named hold their social, scientific, and business meetings here. The building dates from 1821, but the Museum was not opened until 1832. It was the first Museum in Ireland erected by private subscription. The price of the stock is £7 per share, and a shareholder has the right of access to the meetings and Museum ; also, of introducing a friend. Admission for strangers, 6d each.

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### BARRACKS.

THE first Military Barracks were erected in Belfast in 1737, but those have long since given place to other buildings. The present Barracks are situated in North Queen Street, and are among the first and most commodious in Ireland. They stand on an elevated position, and are well provided with recreation ground and gymnasium, &c.

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### BELFAST MASONIC HALL.

THIS handsome structure occupies a central position in Arthur Square. It is a Gothic building, composed of fire-clay white bricks, with dressings of sandstone. The lower flat is let as shops. The upper floor is divided into two compartments—the principal lodge-room and the emergency-room—the latter being used for the purposes of the Royal Arch and High Knight Templar Order.

In the principal room a raised cushioned platform runs round the walls. The dais is placed in the East, and above it, in gilt letters, is

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the sentence, "SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT;" on a scroll underneath is the motto, "KODESH LADONAI." In the room are placed the other necessary paraphernalia of the Mystic Ancient Order, while the walls are decorated with emblems and designs pertaining to Masonry. In this room nearly twenty lodges meet regularly. The building also contains apartments for refreshments and for extraordinary meetings.

There is another Masonic Hall in Arthur Street.

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### THE ORANGE HALL,

CLIFTON STREET, is one of the finest of its kind in the kingdom. The stone was taken from the quarries at Newtownards. The frontage to Clifton Street is 56 feet, and the building extends back 126 feet. On the ground floor to the right are the library, reading-room, and committee-rooms. On the left are the lodge-rooms, with suitable ante-rooms. The common hall is placed at the end of the building, on the first floor, next Regent Street. This is a spacious and handsome room. All modern improvements in ventilation and sanitation have been introduced throughout the entire edifice.

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## Educational Institutions.

### QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

BELFAST, was founded under the Act of Parliament, 8 and 9 Victoria, passed for the purpose of enabling Her Majesty to endow new Colleges "for the better advancement of learning among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland." It was incorporated by Royal Charter in December, 1845, and it was then ordained that it should consist of "one President, one Vice-president, and Professors in Arts, Law, and Physic, not exceeding twelve in number."

By Letters Patent, granted in 1849, the number of Professors was increased, but so that they should not at any time exceed thirty.

In the year 1863 a new Charter was granted, providing that "Queen's College, Belfast, shall consist of one President and such number of professors, not at any one time exceeding thirty, as have been or shall be appointed under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act. And that the President and Professors, and their successors

for ever, shall be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate." Power was given to the Corporation to acquire and hold property; and it was ordained that the President and Professors should be appointed by the Crown, and that all officers, students, and servants should be governed by Statutes approved of by the Queen, under her Sign Manual.

The Statutes provide that the general discipline and administration of the College shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the President and six Professors, each Professor being elected by the Corporate Body for a period of three years.

The College has four Faculties—Arts, Engineering, Law, and Medicine, and is fitted for giving full theoretical and practical instruction in all these departments. Its permanent officers, appointed by the Crown, are a Registrar, a Librarian, and a Bursar. It has also attached to it Deans of Residences, being clergymen of the several Churches appointed by the Crown, and having charge of the moral oversight and religious instruction of the students belonging to their respective creeds. Lecture-rooms are assigned to the Deans, and regulations are made by the President and Council to secure that the religious instructions shall not interfere with the general work and discipline of the College.

The College was opened in October, 1849. The plan of instruction adopted in it is chiefly Professorial, similar to that pursued by the Scotch Universities. The students attend lectures, examinations, and demonstrations, but do not reside in the College. The class-roll is called at each lecture, and thus regularity of attendance is noted and secured. The Medical Session commences in October and closes at the end of April, with a recess of one week at Christmas and three days at Easter. In the Arts department there are three Terms:—The first, beginning about the middle of October and ending at Christmas; the second, beginning about the 7th of January and ending at Easter; the third, beginning the week after Easter and ending about the middle of June. In addition to the above there is a Summer Session for certain classes, beginning on the 1st of May and ending about the 20th of July.

From the time it was opened the College has made steady progress, as shown both by the increasing number of its students and by the high places very many of them have taken in the various learned professions, and in the Civil Service of other countries. During the first decade the average attendance of students was 189 ;

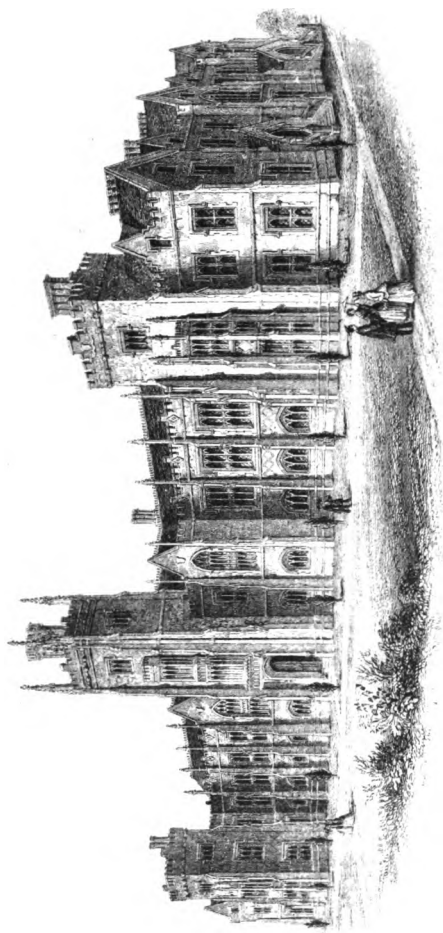
during the second, 368; during the third, 400; and during the past three years, 1880-83, the average has been 525. Of these about 60 *per cent.* were medical. From the opening of the College in 1849 till the close of Session 1882-3, the number educated in the College amounted to 3,940, of whom about 90 *per cent.* were natives of Ulster. The College is thus practically an Ulster Institution, and it is the only State-endowed University College in the province for a population of 1,743,075.

In 1850 the Queen's University was founded and incorporated by Royal Charter for the purpose of granting degrees to the students of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway. All candidates for degrees were required to pass a matriculation examination, and to pursue a regular course of study, either wholly in the Queen's Colleges, or partly in them and partly in some other College or University approved of, in that respect, by the Charter. The courses for a degree in medicine extended over four complete Sessions in the College, with the usual hospital practice in addition. The courses for a degree in arts extended over at least three years. Besides attendance in College and at class and sessional examinations, candidates for degrees were required to pass University examinations conducted by a Board, consisting of the Professors of the three Colleges, and, in the case of medical degrees, of the Professors, together with extra-academical examiners, selected by the University Senate.

The Royal University of Ireland was founded by the University Education Act of 1879, to take the place of the Queen's University. It was, however, provided that the Act "should not in anywise affect the Queen's Colleges." The Royal University is, like that of London, an Examining Board, and is thus fundamentally different from the Queen's. Its Charter says:—"No residence in any College, nor attendance at lectures or any other course of instruction in the University, shall be obligatory upon any candidate for a degree, other than a degree in Medicine or Surgery."

The Queen's University was dissolved in February, 1882, and all its graduates and students were then, in terms of the Act of Parliament, transferred to the Royal University with their former rights and privileges. While the original constitution and endowments of the Queen's Colleges remained unaffected, their former status and privileges as University Colleges, under the Charter of 1850, were altogether changed. Their students may go up, with others, to the examinations of the Royal University, but their academic training





QUEEN'S COLLEGE BELFAST

gives them no exclusive privileges such as they enjoyed in the Queen's University. In fact, attendance at the Queen's College is now optional.

The Queen's University conferred its first degrees in the year 1852. From that date till its dissolution in 1882, the number of degrees conferred by it upon students of Queen's College, Belfast, was 1,182, of which 735 were in Arts, and the remainder chiefly in Medicine. In 1882 and 1883 the Royal University conferred 146 degrees upon students of the College, of which 63 were in Medicine. In addition to the above, a large number of medical students, trained in the College, obtained their qualifying diplomas from one or other of the Licensing Bodies of the United Kingdom.

#### COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The main building was completed in 1849, after designs by Sir Charles Lanyon, at a cost of about £50,000, supplied by a vote of Parliament. It is an imposing oblong structure, in the Tudor style, with wings on the north and south. It is built of red brick, enriched with carved and sculptured mouldings, niches, canopies, gurgails, and turrets, in stone. The western facade is 600 feet in length, with a massive and elegant square tower, eighty feet high, over the grand entrance. The entrance hall measures 60 feet by 30 feet. It is 50 feet high, and has a handsome painted window in the east end. The Examination Hall, to the right of the entrance, is a noble room 90 feet long by 40 feet wide, and 50 feet high, with an open oak roof. It contains some paintings, including a copy of Titien's Assassination of Peter Martyr; portraits of Dr. Thomas Andrews, Vice-president; Dr. Gordon, Professor of Surgery; the late Professors M'Douall, Nesbitt, Carlisle, Burdon, and others. Also, a marble bust of the late Professor Craik.

The *Museum of Natural History* is on the second story, to the left of the entrance hall, and is well furnished with specimens requisite for the study of Zoology, Botany, Geology, and Mineralogy. The collection of birds is particularly fine. The north wing contains class-rooms and laboratories; and in the south wing, facing the Botanic Gardens, are the official residences of the President and Registrar.

On the north side of the main building, standing apart, is the *new Library*. It contains nearly 40,000 volumes, and is so arranged that both professors and students can pursue their studies with ease

and comfort. A fine marble bust of the late President, the Rev. Dr. Henry, is placed below the great Eastern window.

At some little distance to the East of the main building are the Anatomical and Surgical departments, with an admirably arranged Museum ; and on the South side is the College Botanical Garden, small, but well stocked with plants.

The grounds surrounding the College are about five acres in extent, and are laid out in well kept lawns, shrubberies, and walks. The main entrance is on the West side. There are other entrances on the East and North. On the South the grounds are bounded by the public Botanic Gardens.

#### ENDOWMENT.

The College has a permanent endowment of £7,000 a year, paid out of the Consolidated Fund, and £1,600 voted annually by Parliament for the maintenance of the Library, Museums, Laboratories, and for incidental expenses.

The following *Scholarships* and *Studentships* have been founded, and are open freely to competition, without respect to creed or nationality. :—

*Thirty Junior Scholarships* in the Faculty of Arts, each of the value of £24, and tenable for one year.

*Five Junior Scholarships* in the department of Engineering, each of the value of £20, and tenable for one year.

*Eight Junior Scholarships* in the Faculty of Medicine, each of the value of £25, and tenable for one year.

*Three Junior Scholarships* in the Faculty of Law, each of the value of £20, and tenable for one year.

*Eight Senior Scholarships*, each of the value of £40, and tenable for one year. Competition open to matriculated students in Arts of three years' standing.

In addition to the above, the following have been founded by private benefaction :—

*Two Scholarships*, each of the annual value of £25, and tenable for two years ; founded by the Rev. A. H. Pakenham.

*Three Scholarships*, each of the annual value of £40, and tenable for three years ; founded by the late Robert Sullivan, Esq., LL.D.

*One Porter Scholarship*, value £50, and tenable for two years ; founded by bequest of the late John Porter, Esq.

*Two Studentships*, each tenable for two years, and of the value of £45 for the first year and £100 for the second year; founded by deed of the late Wm. Dunville, Esq.

*One Andrews Scholarship*, of the annual value of about £80, and tenable for two years; founded by public subscription to commemorate the distinguished attainments and services of Dr. Thomas Andrews, Vice-President of the College.

*One Blayney Exhibition*, of the value of about £25; founded by the late Lord Blayney.

*Two Exhibitions* of £5 each, conferred upon pupils of the Royal Academical Institution who take the highest places in Examinations for Scholarships of the First Year.

*One Exhibition* of £10, conferred upon the pupil of the Methodist College who takes the highest place at the Scholarship Examination of the First Year.

The following is the present staff of the College :—

PRESIDENT :

The Rev. Josias Leslie Porter, M.A., D.D., LL.D., D.Lit.

PROFESSORS :

Greek . . . .	Hastings Crossley, M.A., F.R.U.I.
Latin . . . .	Thomas W. Dougan, M.A., F. St. John's, Cambridge.
Mathematics . . . .	John Purser, M.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.U.I.
Nat. Philosophy . . . .	J. D. Everett, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.U.I.
English Literature . . . .	C. D. Yonge, M.A., F.R.U.I.
Logic and Metaphysics . . . .	John Park, M.A., F.R.U.I.
Chemistry . . . .	E. A. Letts, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.C.S.
Nat. History and Geology . . . .	R. O. Cunningham, M.D., F.L.S.
Modern Languages . . . .	A. L. Meissner, Ph.D.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy . . . .	Wm. Graham, M.A.
English Law . . . .	John M'Kane, M.A., LL.D.
Anatomy and Physiology . . . .	P. Redfern, M.D., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.U.I.
Medicine . . . .	James Cumming, M.A., M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.
Surgery . . . .	Alexander Gordon, M.D.
Materia Medica . . . .	J. Seaton Reid, M.D.
Midwifery . . . .	R. F. Dill, M.D.
Engineering . . . .	George Fuller, C.E.

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Medical Jurisprudence . J. F. Hodges, M.D., F.C.S., F.I.C., I.P.  
 Demonstrator of Anatomy Thomas Sinclair, M.D.

OFFICE-BEARERS :

Registrar . . . Professor Purser.  
 Librarian . . . Professor Meissner.  
 Bursar . . . John Wylie, Esq.  
 Curator of Museum . . Professor Cunningham.

DEANS OF RESIDENCE :

Church of Ireland . . Rev. S. E. Busby, LL.D.  
 Presbyterian Church . Rev. Thomas Hamilton, M.A.  
 Wesleyan Methodists . Rev. J. W. M'Kay, D.D.  
 Non-Subscribing Presbyterians . . Rev. Alexander Gordon, M.A.

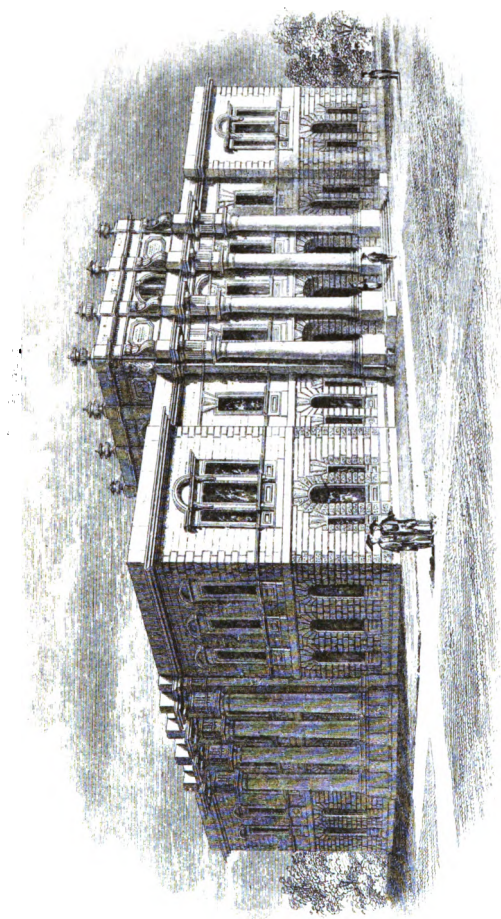
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THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

THIS is a massive stone building in the classic style of architecture, and stands in the centre of a block of ground, which is enclosed by substantial iron railings.

It is situated near the Queen's College. Here the great majority of the clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland receive their theological education.

Up to the beginning of the past century, students for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church had to go to Scotland for their professional education. After the building of the Royal Academical Institution in Belfast they attended collegiate classes in it, and studied theology under professors appointed by their Church. These divinity professors received a small salary from the Government, which was increased in 1847 to £250 a year each, and, at the same time, their number was increased from three to six. In 1853 the Presbyterian College was built under the superintendence of Mr. John Corry. The building has been greatly enlarged since. The Gibson Memorial Chambers have been built and furnished to accommodate about forty students with free residence. A beautiful little chapel was lately added, and a residence for the President of the College. Five other houses for the professors have been erected on the grounds of the College, in College Park. The whole buildings cost upwards of £25,000. There are endowments for twenty annual scholarships,



PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, BELFAST.

varying in value from £25 to £10 each. There is a good theological library, which, however, is in need of an annual endowment to supply it with new books. Six professors have a salary of about £380 each, in addition to a free residence and class fees. With the exception of £39,500 received in lieu of the annual Parliamentary grant for professors' salaries, all the College endowments for salaries and for scholarships, as well as all the money expended on the library and the buildings, were provided by the munificence of friends and members of the Church.

The number of students attending the College varies from about 50 to 120. The names of the professors are:—Rev. W. D. Killen, D.D., President of the College and Professor of Ecclesiastical History; Rev. J. G. Murphy, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Hebrew; Rev. Robert Watts, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology; Rev. Henry Wallace, Professor of Christian Ethics; Rev. John Rogers, D.D., Professor of Sacred Rhetoric; and Rev. Matthew Leitch, D.Lit., Professor of Sacred Literature.

The spacious Gamble Library Hall contains several portraits, that of Dr. Cooke, by Daniel Macnee, being specially valuable as a work of art in Macnee's best style, and as an excellent full-length portrait of the first President of the College and the most distinguished Irish Presbyterian of this country.

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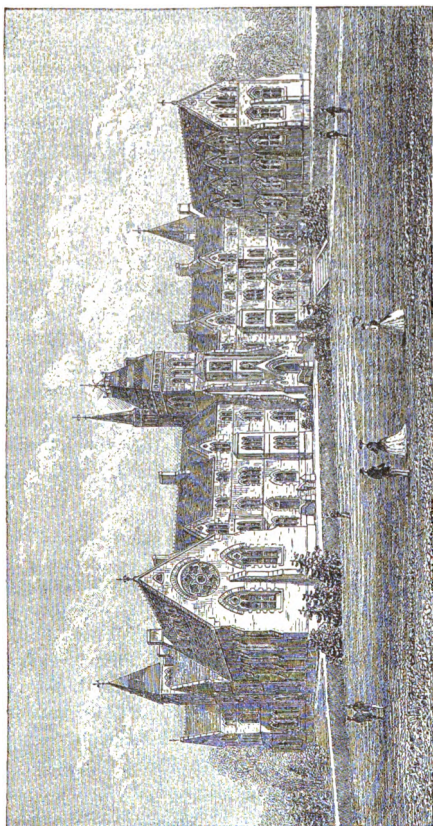
### METHODIST COLLEGE, BELFAST.

THIS College, the property of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Ireland, is built on a slightly elevated and beautiful site, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Queen's College and the Botanic Gardens. The grounds, which are extensive, are well laid out, and the buildings—Gothic in style—comprise Lecture Halls, Class Rooms, Library, Dormitories, Gymnasium, Ball Alleys, Swimming Bath, and every requisite for a Public School.

The College was founded in 1865, and erected at a cost of nearly £40,000. There is also an endowment of £20,000, the proceeds of which are applied to secure the effectual working of the institution. This money was raised by the Methodist Churches of Ireland, England, and America.

The objects aimed at by the founders of the College were twofold:—First, the training of accepted candidates for the Methodist ministry in Ireland, and the accommodation of students who are

studying for degrees in the University; and, secondly, the establishment of a high-class public school, open to pupils of all denominations. The two departments are distinct. The theological students



METHODIST COLLEGE BELFAST

number about twelve; the pupils in attendance in the schools number three hundred and sixty.



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Pupils are prepared for the Universities, Civil Service Examinations, the Intermediate Education Examinations, and for commercial life. The teaching staff consists of a Head Master and about twenty assistant-professors and masters.

A portion of the College is set apart for a high-class Girls' School and Ladies' Classes. The intention is to provide for girls an education, as far as possible, the same as that given to boys. These classes are largely attended.

There are several valuable prizes and exhibitions in connection with the College, the gifts of friends interested in its welfare.

The President of the College is the Rev. J. W. M'Kay, D.D.; and the Head Master, Henry R. Parker, LL.D., Ex.-Scholar, &c., T.C.D.

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#### BELFAST ACADEMY.

THE Belfast Academy was founded by public subscription exactly a hundred years ago. It was originally situated in Donegall Street, but in 1882 the present beautiful and commodious freestone building was erected on the Cliftonville Road. This edifice is in every way suited to the educational requirements of the present day. It stands on an elevated site, contains five large and several smaller School-rooms, a Museum, Library, and spacious Examination Hall.

The management is under a Board of Directors, chosen from the patrons, together with the Board of Masters. Dr. Collier is the Principal.

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#### ROYAL ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

THIS institution, which was built by public subscription, was opened in the year 1816. Originally, it included both a College and a Public School. On the opening of the Queen's College in 1849 the collegiate department was discontinued. This institution is one of the largest public schools in Ireland. It has had many eminent men in the number of its teachers. The first mathematical master was Dr. James Thomson, father of Sir William Thomson, of Glasgow. The first English master was Mr. James Knowles, father of James Sheridan Knowles. Dr. Hincks, father of Dr. Edward Hincks, the eminent Egyptologist, was classical master from 1821 till 1836. Among its former pupils may be mentioned Lord O'Hagan, Sir James Emerson Tennent, Sir Joseph Napier, Dr. Sullivan, and the present Master of the Rolls. Recently two of its former pupils, Mr. A. J. C. Allen and Mr. Joseph Larmour, gained in two successive

years, 1879 and 1880, the distinction of Senior Wrangler of Cambridge University.

The constitution of the institution is non-sectarian. Each master, of whom there are six, is head of his own department. The affairs of the institution are conducted by a Board of Managers, who are chosen by the proprietors. The proprietors are subscribers of 20 guineas and upwards. In recent years extensive additions have been made to the buildings of the institution, including a new Mathematical School, a spacious Gymnasium, a Chemical Laboratory, and a Swimming Bath.

The names of the masters are:—Classics, Dr. Steen. Mathematics—R. J. C. Nixon, M.A. English—Dr. Sheldon. Modern Languages—Robert Dods, B.A. Writing—J. H. Howell. Natural Science—Robert Barklie, F.C.S.

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#### BELFAST LADIES' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

Was founded by the proprietress, Mrs. Byers, in 1859. The present fine building in Lower Crescent was erected in 1874, and contains accommodation for 300 day and 40 resident pupils.

The School consists of Preparatory, Intermediate, and Advanced Collegiate Classes. The Senior Pupils are prepared for Matriculation in Royal University and Cambridge. Numerous valuable Scholarships are established in connection with the School.

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#### ST. MALACHY'S DIOCESAN COLLEGE

Is an establishment whose object is to prepare young gentlemen for commercial pursuits. The branches taught comprise the whole range of English, Mathematics, and Classics ; with French, Music, and Drawing. The Rev. Dr. Dorrian is patron. The College is situated on the Antrim Road, and is approached through a spacious avenue, enclosed with substantial iron railings and gate.

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#### NATIONAL DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL,

DIVIS STREET, was opened in 1857. It was built by the Commissioners of National Education, at a cost of £14,000, and is in every respect admirably suited for educational purposes. The attendance

of pupils averages about 1,300. These are divided into three sections—Male, Female, and Infant. The subjects taught are those sanctioned by the National Board.

There are about 130 other NATIONAL SCHOOLS scattered throughout the town and suburbs, most of them being under the management of the different religious denominations.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS for both boys and girls—many of them of a very high class—are numerous, and are situated in suitable localities, a number being suburban.

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#### THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART

OCCUPIES a portion of the Royal Academical Institution building, and is entered from College Square North. There are day and evening classes, and classes for ladies, gentlemen, schoolboys, girls, artisans, and apprentices.

A Sketching Club is formed among the students. Exhibitions of the work done are held annually. The School has taken a high place in the Department of Science and Art, and has been successful in carrying off a large number of prizes.

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#### BELFAST YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING,

IN Wellington Place. The Association was formed in 1850, and for many years occupied rented premises in Lombard Street. In 1882 the present central and commodious premises were purchased and improved, at a cost of £7,000. The property is held free of rent and taxes.

There are well-furnished Reading Rooms, supplied with all the leading newspapers and journals, Class Rooms, Lecture Hall, Gymnasium, Café, and Lavatories, besides Secretaries' Apartments, the accommodation throughout being very complete.

The Institution is well worth a visit. The Association numbers 1,300 members.

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#### WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE,

CORNER of Queen Street and Castle Street, is a modern and spacious building erected at a cost of £9,000, and designed to supply the artisan and mechanic with a comfortable place in which to read the

papers of the day, hear lectures, or spend a pleasant hour in social intercourse during the evening.

In addition to the Reading Room, Lecture Hall, and Class Rooms, there are also a Chemical Laboratory and Amusement Rooms, with billiard and bagatelle tables, chess, and draughts. The Library contains 3,000 volumes.

Educational Classes are held in connection with the Science and Art Department, and certificates from the School are recognised by the Council as qualifying for their diploma.

The affairs of the Institute are managed by a Committee. Mr. Robert Barklie is Hon. Sec.

#### BELFAST TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Chairman of General Committee . . J. P. Corry, Esq., M.P.  
Chairman of Executive Committee . James Musgrave, Esq., J.P.  
Instructor—Textile Department . . Mr. B. Ashenhurst

Secretary . . . Mr. F. W. Smith, 7, Donegall Sq. East.

Premises . . . . Hastings Street, Belfast.

THIS institution has been established for the purpose of promoting the study, by artisans and others, of the arts and sciences in their application to various industries.

A Weaving School has been opened for the purpose of supplying technical instruction to those engaged in the Linen and other branches of the textile industries of the country.

The instruction given will be by means of lectures and demonstrations, and the pupils will also be required to practically carry out, by working both at the hand and power looms, the instructions they have received.

The Committee intend to add departments for instruction in Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing; also in Engineering, Building, Construction, &c.

Although Belfast excels in skilled workmen and in the superiority of its fabrics, yet technical education, *i.e.*, "that kind of instruction which tends to increase the excellence of our productions by developing the intellectual qualities of the workman," was not to be had here previously.

The School promises to be a decided success.

## Hospitals.

### THE BELFAST ROYAL HOSPITAL,

FREDERICK STREET, is the largest hospital supported by voluntary contribution in Belfast. It originated in 1792 as a dispensary. In 1797 the dispensary developed into a Fever Hospital, which was opened in Berry Street. In 1819 it was removed to West Street, and enlarged in scope and in the number of its medical staff. From 1808 the subscriptions raised by private charity were supplemented by an equal amount voted by the Grand Juries of County Antrim. In 1817 the hospital was removed to its present site. Four physicians and four surgeons were appointed, and a sum of £400 a year was granted by the Grand Jury. The number of patients at the time of its removal was seventeen. The building cost originally £6,000, which was raised by subscriptions and donations, but subsequently it has been much improved and enlarged; the wing to the right, on entering, having been built by the late Mr. John Charters, and that to the left by the late Mr. Mulholland. The total cost of the building amounted to probably £30,000. The accommodation for patients is excellent, the wards being mostly spacious and well ventilated. The daily average of intern patients exceeds 150, the extern attendance is very large. Apartments for Resident Surgeon, Physician, and pupils are provided. The operating theatre is commodious and well lighted, and the culinary and dispensary accommodation is fairly good. In addition to the original staff, there have recently been added a special surgeon for Ophthalmology, and a physician for Gynæcology; also, a surgeon and a physician for the extern department. The medical students of Queen's College attend the clinical lectures and practice of the hospital. The Ulster Medical Society's library is placed in the room on the right of the entrance hall. The same Society has also its museum on the basement story of the Charter's wing. These apartments it has occupied since its formation, which is co-existent with that of the hospital. Here the Society's meetings are held. Up till 1875 the building was called the General Hospital, but by a Royal Charter its name was changed to "Royal Hospital."

In connection with the hospital is a Convalescent Home on the Throne lands on the Antrim Road, and also an hospital for children

suffering from chronic diseases. This building was presented to the Committee by the late Mr. Samuel Martin, Shrigley, County Down.

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#### ULSTER EYE, EAR, AND THROAT HOSPITAL.

THIS institution was originated by Dr. M'Keown as a dispensary in 1871. The hospital was built in 1874 by the late Mr. Edward Benn. The building is most convenient and spacious. There are waiting and consultation rooms on the ground floor, and the intern department is provided with 24 beds, a number of which are free. The charge for the remainder commences with the moderate sum of 7/- per week. Private wards have also been provided for those who may find it an advantage to remain in hospital while under treatment. The hospital is open daily from 9 till 11 o'clock.

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#### HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

WAS first established as a Dispensary by Dr. H. S. Purdon in 1865. The present commodious building was erected in 1875 by the late Mr. Edward Benn, who also bequeathed a sum as an endowment fund. This, with a donation from Lady Johnston, is invested on behalf of the charity by trustees, and the interest is applied to defray the ordinary working expenses. The hospital is situated in Glenravel Street, adjoining the Eye and Ear Hospital. There is accommodation for 16 intern patients, with suitable baths, &c. The dispensary is open three days a week. The affairs of the charity are managed by a committee, elected annually.

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#### THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

THIS is one of the three hospitals built by the late Mr. Benn. It is situated on the Lisburn Road, and is devoted exclusively to the diseases peculiar to women. It is a spacious and handsome brick building, and cost about £4,000. It is supported partly by public subscriptions and partly by a small charge made for residence and board. Dr. M'Mordie, who has been connected with the charity since its formation, and a committee of ladies and gentlemen, manage its affairs. It is open daily from 10 till 12 o'clock.

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### THE ULSTER HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

WAS originated in 12, Chichester Street in 1873 by Dr. John Martin, where for some years its operations were carried on as a Children's Hospital and Dispensary. In 1877 the Charity was removed to 11, Fisherwick Place. The present building is most suitable, having a large waiting room, with consulting room and dispensary, separate from the main building, and entered by a side door from College St. South.

In 1882 two wards were added for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. An extern maternity is also in operation in connection with the teaching department. Students of Queen's College receive clinical instruction, and are furnished with the necessary certificates in order to meet the altered requirements of Examining Boards.

The Hospital contains 20 beds for children and 10 for women. The Dispensary is open three mornings and three evenings each week.

A Committee of Management, of which the Rev. J. L. Porter, D.D., LL.D., is chairman, administers the affairs of the Charity, and the nursing is under the direction of the Lady-superintendent, Miss Moore.

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### BELFAST HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

THIS hospital was first commenced in King Street in 1873. The present handsome structure was erected in 1879 at a cost of £6,000. On the ground floor are board-room, dispensary, &c.; and on the first and second stories are the surgical and medical wards, with 20 beds in each. The hospital is free from debt and is liberally supported by the public. A committee chosen annually manages its affairs.

Medical Students receive clinical instruction from the medical staff. The nursing is under the management of Miss Lennox. The extern is open daily from 9 till 10 o'clock.

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### BELFAST OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,

WAS established in 1844 by Dr. Samuel Browne, R.N., J.P. The present handsome building was erected by Lady Johnston at a cost of over £3,000. The same generous lady has also endowed it with £2,000 additional. In the entrance hall is placed a marble tablet, with the inscription—"This building was erected and endowed, in

memory of her father, the late Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Belfast, January 2nd, A.D. 1848, by his only surviving child, Lady Johnston, and placed under trustees as an Ophthalmic Hospital A.D. 1867."

The rooms are spacious and well lighted. The halls are built of brick, with stone facings. Pay patients are received into private wards, which have been provided. The dispensary is open five days each week.

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#### MATER INFIRMORUM HOSPITAL,

CRUMLIN ROAD. This hospital has beds for 15 patients. Accidents and urgent cases are admitted at all times. There is a dispensary open three mornings each week. The nursing is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

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#### LYING-IN-HOSPITAL,

CLIFTON STREET, was instituted in 1794. The present building was erected in 1830 for the reception of poor women during their confinement. These must be married, and have a certificate of good character. The management is carried out under the direction of a Ladies' Committee. Students are permitted to attend, their fee being appropriated to the funds of the charity.

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#### UNION HOSPITAL.

IN addition to the above-named hospitals, there is the Union Hospital, in connection with the Workhouse. It is capable of accommodating 500 patients. Into this hospital all cases of small-pox are sent, and many cases of contagious fevers. Between this hospital and the infirmaries at the Union, there are seldom less than one thousand beds occupied.



## Benevolent Institutions.

### BELFAST CHARITABLE SOCIETY'S BUILDING.

CORNER of Donegall Street and North Queen Street. This is one of the oldest charitable institutions in Belfast. It dates from 1752. Lord Donegall granted the large block of ground now owned by the charity, in perpetuity, at the rent of £9 1s, in 1768; and in 1771 a second portion was taken at £4 per annum. Later, the sum of £1,614 was collected, and a building erected "for aged and infirm persons."

New grants of ground were obtained, and the right of supplying the town with water was secured. This last right has been sold to the Water Commissioners for some £800 per annum.

For a time children were received, but for some years past only aged persons of respectability, old residents in Belfast, have been admitted. New wings have been added to the original building by the late John Charters, Esq., and Edward Benn, Esq.

The plan of the building is now very complete, and the charity altogether unique. The inmates enjoy special privileges, and are made very comfortable. Married couples have private apartments, and most of the inmates seem very happy. In few charitable institutions can so many old people be found forming one united family. The inmates at present number about 160.

This institution claims to be the first in Ireland in which vaccination was performed. Here, too, cotton spinning was first commenced in the North in 1778, when sixty women were set to work on the spinning-wheel then in common use for woollen yarn. Visitors are permitted to inspect the building on application to the master, Mr. Edward Despard. The affairs of the trust are managed by a Representative Committee.

### ULSTER INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,

Is situated on the Lisburn Road. It was opened in 1845. It is built of brick, in the Tudor style, and has a frontage of 222 feet, with 144 feet to rere. The centre of the building is devoted to the principal and assistants. On the East wing the males, and on the West the

females, are located. Ample accommodation of every kind is provided for the inmates in workshops, dormitories, and schools. The Rev. John Kinghan is principal.

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#### WORKSHOPS FOR INDUSTRIOUS BLIND.

THE Charitable Association, which gives employment to the industrious blind, erected the beautiful new building now occupied as workshops and salerooms in Royal Avenue in 1883. Here the several trades carried on by the blind may be seen in full operation any day of the week. The workers live in their own houses and come here daily to follow their employment. Young blind persons are apprenticed and taught trades, so that they may be enabled to support themselves.

The association is non-sectarian. About fifty persons are employed, but as their work does not provide funds sufficient to support the institute, about £300 a year is required to be raised by private subscription in order to carry on the charity.

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#### THE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR the relief of the insane poor, is situated on the Falls Road, and is surrounded by 30 acres of good agricultural land, which gives occupation to those of the inmates who are fit for outdoor employment. The districts from which the inmates are draughted are the County of Antrim and the County and Town of Carrickfergus.

There are usually over 400 patients, the average expense of each being about £24 per annum.

Lectures on Lunacy are delivered to the students of Queen's College by Dr. Merrick.

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#### BELFAST SAILORS' INSTITUTE,

DOCK STREET and Queen's Quay. This most admirable Institute is designed to advance the welfare of British and Foreign seamen by affording them facilities for mental improvement, and aiding them to resist those temptations to which the sailor is so exposed when on land.

The Reading Rooms are provided with newspapers and periodicals. Writing materials are also furnished, and a good Library is provided.

A Sailors' Home is located in Corporation Street, and is extensively used by "Jack Tar" while on shore.

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### NURSES' HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL,

Is closely connected with the Royal Hospital, and is built immediately opposite to it in Frederick Street. It was opened in 1876, and from it sixteen nurses are employed in the "Royal," as are also an equal number of probationers who there gain experience.

The Home supplies nurses for the sick poor, and also for private patients, throughout the town and neighbouring country. The sum charged is a guinea a week.

The Home is managed by a Lady-superintendent, who directs the nursing and domestic arrangements. A General Committee and Board of Management are responsible for the finances and general government.

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### SUNDRY BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

IN addition to the Institutions already named, Belfast possesses the following :—

Boys' Industrial House and Brigade, Crumlin Road.  
Convent of the Good Shepherd.  
Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.  
Convent of Nazareth.  
Convent of the Sisters of Bon Secours.  
Dominican Convent.  
Ladies' Industrial School for Girls.  
Lady Johnston's Bounty.  
Presbyterian Orphan Society.  
Protestant Orphan Society.  
Provident Home for Friendless Females.  
Society for Providing Nurses for the Sick Poor.  
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Orphanage.  
Ulster Magdalen Asylum.  
Ulster Female Penitentiary.  
Ulster Training Ship for Boys.  
Belfast Ragged School.  
Malone Protestant Reformatory.  
Belfast Midnight Mission.  
Prison Gate Mission.  
Town Mission.  
British Workman Public-houses.  
Hampton House Protestant Female Industrial Schools.

## The Banks.

MOST of the bank buildings in Belfast possess high architectural merit. There are altogether seven banking establishments, some of them with branch offices situated in convenient centres. These serve to lighten the work at the head office as well as to afford accommodation to tradespeople in their vicinity.

The subscribed capital of five of these banks (not including Bank of Ireland or Savings Bank) is eight and a half millions sterling, and the paid-up amount £2,890,000, with a reserve of nearly another million.

The following particulars may be interesting :—

**BELFAST BANKING Co.**—Capital, £1,000,000; paid-up, £250,000; reserve fund, £150,000. The building is situated at the junction of North Street and Donegall Street, opposite the Commercial Buildings.

**NORTHERN BANKING COMPANY.**—Capital, £1,000,000; paid-up, £300,000; reserve, £100,000. The Northern Bank is situated in Victoria Street, and is a tasteful building, on a good site.

**ULSTER BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.**—Capital, £2,000,000; paid-up, £300,000; reserve, £350,000. This bank is in Waring Street, and is a spacious building of great beauty. The principal office is one of the finest in the province.

**THE NATIONAL BANK.**—Capital, £2,500,000; paid-up, £1,500,000; is situated in a very central situation in High Street.

**THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.**—Capital, £2,000,000; paid-up, £540,000. This beautiful banking house is situated in Royal Avenue, and is a good specimen of modern architecture.

**THE BANK OF IRELAND** occupies a prominent position in Donegall Place, near the Linen Hall. This is only a branch office, the headquarters of the bank being in Dublin.

**THE SAVINGS BANK** is situated in King Street. It was established in 1816, and intended for the savings of such persons as could not conveniently keep a regular bank account. It receives sums from 1/- upward, but not more than £30 in one year from the same depositor; the largest sum received from any one person is £150.

## The Churches.

BELFAST cannot boast of any very old, or, indeed, of any very fine churches, although many of the more recently-erected buildings are quite in keeping with the town, and manifest good architectural taste.

The Presbyterians have thirty-three churches, the finest being Elmwood, Fitzroy Avenue, Fisherwick Place, Rosemary Street, May Street, St. Enoch's, and Duncairn.

The Church of Ireland has twenty-six churches—St. Anne's, St. George's, St. Thomas's, and St. James's being among their best buildings.

The Methodist Churches number twenty, the Roman Catholic seven, the Unitarian six, the Independent and Baptist three each, while a number of smaller sects have each one church.

## Hotels, &c.

THE hotels of Belfast are very numerous. Most of them are commodious, and many of them very superior both as regards comfort and convenience.

The following are among the best, and are centrally situated:—

Imperial, . . . . .	16, Donegall Place.
Royal Avenue Hotel, . . . . .	Royal Avenue.
Eglinton and Winton, . . . . .	83, High Street.
Queen's, . . . . .	2, York Street.
Royal, . . . . .	57, Donegall Place.
Commercial, . . . . .	Commercial Buildings.
Prince of Wales, . . . . .	28, Victoria Street.
Clarendon, . . . . .	11, Victoria Street.
Commercial Temperance, . . . . .	82, Donegall Street.
Linen Hall, . . . . .	Donegall Square East.
Union, . . . . .	Donegall Square East.

## CLUBS.

**THERE** are the following Clubs :—

Ulster Club, . . . . .	21, Castle Place.
Union Club, . . . . .	6, Donegall Place.
Constitutional Club, . . . . .	May Street.
Ulster Reform Club, . . . . .	Royal Avenue.

## RESTAURANTS.

**GOOD** Luncheons, Dinner, or Tea, may be obtained at moderate prices at any of the following places :—

Alexandra Hotel & Restaurant,	10, Donegall Street.
Clarendon Rooms, . . . .	Victoria Street.
Castle Dining Rooms, . . .	Arcade, Donegall Place.
Linden's, . . . . .	12, Corn Market.
Thompson's, . . . . .	14, Donegall Place.
Café, . . . . .	Lombard Street.
Café, . . . . .	Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Wellington Place
Gridiron, . . . . .	9 and 11, Castle Lane.
Turtle's, . . . . .	Bridge Street.
Café Albert, . . . . .	92, High Street.

## Railways.

**THERE** are three principal Railway termini in Belfast, situated almost at the extreme ends of the Borough.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN STATION** is in Great Victoria Street, from which trains may be taken to Dublin, Drogheda, Newry, Armagh, Enniskillen, or Londonderry.

**THE NORTHERN COUNTIES STATION**, York Street.—Trains to Larne, Carrickfergus, Ballymena, Portrush, Coleraine, Cookstown, Garvagh, and Londonderry.

**COUNTY DOWN STATION** is situated on the County Down side of the Quay, and from it trains run to Holywood, Bangor, Ballynahinch, Downpatrick, Newcastle, and Newtownards.

**THE CENTRAL RAILWAY** runs between the Docks and the Great Northern Station, and is used chiefly for goods.

## Statues.

### THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

THIS beautiful memorial, in the form of a clock tower, was erected on a square at the foot of High Street, in 1869. The Mayor of Belfast for the time—John Lytle, Esq., J.P., devoted to it his two years salary. It stands 113 feet high; the clock being 90 feet from the basement. The statue of the late Prince Consort is placed in an



ALBERT MEMORIAL.

ornamental niche 40 feet from the ground. The Prince is robed as a Knight of the Garter. The design throughout is light and elegant. The striking bell of the clock is nearly 2 tons weight, and so fine is the tone that on a calm day it may be heard at a distance of seven or eight miles. The funds necessary for the erection of the tower, in addition to Mr. Lytle's donation, were raised by public subscription.

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### THE COOKE STATUE.

A Bronze Statue of the Rev. Henry Cooke, D.D., LL.D., is placed at the end of Wellington Place, in front of the Royal Academical Institution. The figure, with the pedestal, is about 15 feet high. Dr. Cooke is represented in Academical costume, with a roll of manuscript in his hand. The likeness is singularly good. The funds were raised by public subscription, and the statue erected in 1876.

The Statue to the Earl of Belfast was formerly placed where that of Dr. Cooke now stands, but was removed some years ago to the entrance hall of the Municipal Buildings.

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## Law Courts.

### THE COURT HOUSE.

THE Court House for County Antrim is situated on the opposite side of the Crumlin Road from the Gaol. It is substantial, elegant, and commodious. The common hall is spacious and beautiful, and is used for Parliamentary election purposes for the County. On the right as you enter is the Crown Court, and on the left the Record Court, where Her Majesty's Judges sit three times a year. The Chairman of Quarter Sessions, in the discharge of his onerous duties in the many offices he holds, occupies them more frequently. There is ample accommodation for Grand and Common Jurymen, with space set apart for witnesses, lawyers, &c.

The style of architecture is Roman-Corinthian ; the portion in front being supported by eight massive columns. The building was opened in 1850.

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### RECORDER'S COURT

Is held in the Court House Municipal Buildings six times in the year. John H. Otway, Esq., Q.C., is Recorder.

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### PETTY SESSIONS COURTS

ARE built in Chichester Street, in rere of the Municipal Buildings, and afford accommodation to magistrates, witnesses, and prisoners. Two courts are held daily at 10 o'clock.

The PEACE OFFICERS of the town consist of five Superior Officers and 540 men of the Royal Irish Constabulary.



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### HER MAJESTY'S PRISON

Is situated on the Crumlin Road, and immediately opposite the Court House, to which there is an underground passage. It is constructed on the same plan as Pentonville, and is capable of accommodating 400 prisoners. There are ample gardens, and the situation is very healthy. The silent system prevails, and the discipline is rigid.

This establishment is commonly known amongst its frequenters as the "CRUMLIN HOTEL," the managers in that light being Her Majesty's Ministers for the time. Admission may be obtained through one of Her Majesty's Judges, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, or for a short residence, from any of our numerous Borough Magistrates. It is thus a close corporation, much after the fashion of a club.

Boarders are taken by the week, month, or year. The terms are in every case free, with all extra expenses paid, and clothing found. The liveried servants of Her Majesty drive such of the guests as appear in public, in a carriage and pair. Chaplains are in attendance according to the religious conviction (?) of each individual, to lead his devotions. A doctor visits daily; physic is free and compulsory. The attendants are civil, prompt and punctual. Luxuries are not wanting, even a hair-dresser being on the premises. The Hotel savours somewhat of hydropathy.

It is not therefore much to be wondered at that the applicants for admission are numerous. Nevertheless, tourists are not recommended to board at this establishment.

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### Public Halls.

THE ULSTER HALL, in Bedford Street, is one of the best in the town. It is owned by a limited company, and is capable of seating 2,500 persons.

In this hall most of the popular concerts, public meetings, bazaars, &c., are held. Mr. Andrew Mulholland bestowed on it a grand organ, at a cost of £300. Over the vestibule is a minor hall, which affords accommodation for 400 persons.

ST. MARY'S HALL, Bank Street, is a fine building, erected in 1875, are capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. There are committee rooms, a minor hall, and reading room, on the ground floor.

The **VICTORIA HALL**, in Victoria Street, near the Albert Memorial, offers good accommodation for concerts, lectures, and panoramas.

**ST. GEORGE'S HALL**, High Street, is centrally situated. It is neatly fitted up with two galleries, and is one of the most popular public halls for lectures and concerts.

The **HALL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION** accommodates about 400 persons, and is one of the prettiest small halls in Belfast.

The **LOMBARD HALL** is a small, but convenient hall, suitable for committee meetings.

**BOTANIC GARDENS HALL.**—Built of wood. Spacious and convenient for meetings connected with the West end of the town.

There are, besides, Assembly Halls in connection with nearly all the religious denominations and churches.

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## Places of Amusement.

FEW towns the size of Belfast are so ill-provided with places of amusement, or so well catered for in the character of their entertainments. In addition to the halls where concerts and social meetings are held, the only place worth special mention is

### THE THEATRE ROYAL,

which is situated at the corner of Arthur Street and Castle Lane. About three years ago this theatre met the fate common to such buildings, a fire destroying the whole of the inside fittings, scenery, dresses, &c. When restored it was much improved in style and comfort, and is now one of the most commodious places of entertainment in the Provinces.

The spirited proprietor and manager, Mr. J. F. Warden, secures the first talent in the Kingdom for his performances, and places on the stage only what is considered unexceptionable in character.

It may be interesting here to add a few facts regarding

### THE DRAMA IN BELFAST.

Sheridan Knowles, although a native of Cork, resided in Belfast, where he conducted a school, with his father for his assistant. Here he wrote the drama "Brian Boru," which led the Belfast people to

hope that a genius was in their midst, and so it proved, when, in 1815, the noble tragedy of "Caius Gracchus" was acted on the Belfast stage.

It was here also that "Young Roscius," Master Betty, of Shrewsbury, appeared in 1803. And it was here he acquired that experience which gave him fame, so that all London was in a frenzy when, in December of 1804, he appeared in Covent Garden. In Belfast too, the great tragedian, Barry Sullivan, commenced his career.

Mr. Mantell, who is at present so popular in America, is a native of Belfast, and appeared first before a Belfast audience.

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## The Port and Harbour.

DURING the Seventeenth Century, Carrickfergus was the chief port for the North, and enjoyed special privileges regarding customs, duties, &c. The monopoly was purchased from Carrick on behalf of Belfast in 1637, for £2,000, and from that date the port of Belfast began to be developed. In 1729, it was placed under the management of the Town Corporation; but by an Act of Parliament in 1785, a separate Corporation was appointed; improvements of an extensive kind were undertaken, and have been continued till the present time, new quays, new docks, channel, and lighthouses being the work of the past half century. These render the Port of Belfast one of the finest in the Kingdom.

The line of docks extends for about a mile from Queen's Bridge, and all along the busy quays thousands of hands find employment in loading and discharging the various steam and sailing vessels, which carry on an extensive traffic between this port and foreign countries. Extensive shipbuilding yards are found within the harbour, from which some of the finest ships afloat have been launched. Steam ferry boats ply across the river from Queen's Quay to the Custom House; fare  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The receipts from these boats amount to about £1,000 a year. The extent of water surface occupied as docks is about 100 acres. Dry and graving docks exist in connection with the various shipbuilding firms. The harbour at high tide admits vessels of large tonnage, and at all times the cross-channel steamers find sufficient depth of water.

## SHIPPING.

FEW ports in the Kingdom have increased so rapidly in their shipping trade as Belfast. In 1837 the imports amounted in tons to 288,143 ; in 1883, to 1,526,535 ; the article of coal alone giving 803,174 tons last year. Of exports from the port the following items are of interest :—Aerated waters, 112,111 cwts ; bacon, 125,545 cwts ; cattle, 69,973 head ; horses, 6,179.

The expenditure of the Harbour Commissioners for 1883, amounts to £102,096 17s 10d ; and their capital account stands at £1,064,965 14s 3½d.

In 1883, 7,508 vessels entered the port. The amount of shipping constructed at the port has been 41,173 tons gross register for the year. Several lines of first-class steamers make daily sailings between this port and Liverpool, Fleetwood, Glasgow, and Ardrossan. Others sail weekly or tri-weekly to various other English, Scotch, and Continental ports. Foreign vessels from almost every country carry on a direct trade. During the summer months the steamers of the Dominion Line—Messrs. Flinn, Main & Montgomery—call in Belfast Lough every Friday to embark passengers for Canada and the United States.

The foreign shipping entering the harbour is usually under the care of one of the Pilots of the port, of whom there are about 30 men and boys, with the Harbour Master as superintendent.

The Customs Duties collected at the port amount to about a million and a quarter sterling yearly ; and the total trade of the town is estimated at £26,000,000 per annum—imports, £12,750,000 ; exports, £13,250,000.

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Markets.

THE market places of Belfast are spacious and convenient, being all placed near the centre of the town. A block of ground adjoining the Albert Bridge is subdivided, and offers accommodation for the sale of pork, butter, flax, vegetables, cattle and horses ; May's Market, at the end of May Street, for meal and grain ; George's Market for butter, eggs, poultry and butcher's meat. The markets are open daily between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Friday is recognised as the market-day, and on that day the supply exceeds that of any other day of the week.

A fair is held on the first Wednesday of each month, for the sale of live stock.

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## The Cemeteries.

ALL the old cemeteries of the town are almost closed ; such as the Shankhill, Clifton Street, and Friar's Bush. The new cemeteries are Malone and the Borough Cemetery ; the latter is owned by the Corporation, and contains 45 acres. From its situation on the Falls Road it commands a fine view of the surrounding country. It is well laid out with walks, and is artistically planted. It is a favourite resort on Sunday afternoons. The Corporation holds the property free of rent, having purchased it from the former owners.

A Roman Catholic burial place is situated a little beyond the Borough Cemetery, on the same road.

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## The Parks.

THE ORMEAU PARK, formerly the grounds surrounding the residence of the Marquis of Donegall, consists of 175 acres, which have been rented by the Corporation for 2,000 years, at £10 per acre. The situation of the park on the side of the Lagan River, with its sloping banks and undulating terraces, is in every way suitable for a pleasure ground. The sylvan beauty of the place could scarcely be surpassed. Some of the trees are exceedingly fine. The grounds have been improved, and are planted out with choice shrubs and rare flowers.

A pair of Australian Emus, with some deer, are found in an enclosure about the middle of the park, and offer an additional attraction, especially to children.

During the Summer evenings the cool banks of the river, under the shade of the outspreading branches, afford a pleasant retreat to the thousands of busy business people who take advantage of the retirement here offered. Provision is made for out-door games. In Winter, during frost, the pond affords good skating, and in Summer a "ride," with good bottom and substantial enclosure, attracts equestrians.

THE FALLS PARK occupies 54 acres on the Falls Road. It is tastefully laid out and planted with evergreens, interspersed with flower beds. The park was purchased by the Corporation.

THE VICTORIA PARK is a reserve of slob land lying between Belfast and Sydenham, and when developed will offer attraction to the dwellers in that locality.

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## The Royal Botanic Gardens

ADJOIN the grounds of Queen's College, and are entered through a handsome gateway opposite the Methodist College, or by another entrance from Botanic Avenue, near the Presbyterian College. These gardens cover 17 acres, and are held on lease at a rent of £8 per annum. They are the only self-supporting gardens in Ireland, and the Conservatories are said to be the best. The River Lagan flows along their Southern boundary. During the Summer a military band plays one evening in the week, and fêtes are given on special holidays; these assist largely in adding to the funds, and in maintaining the gardens in a state of efficiency.

The property is owned by a limited company, and the stock is divided into £7 shares.

The annual subscription is 21s. for families, and 10s. 6d. for single members, or 6d. each person, for ordinary admission. Adjoining the Conservatories is a large hall, in which concerts and social meetings are held.

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## Industries.

THE chief industries of Belfast are :—Linen manufacture, shipbuilding, printing, aerated water manufacture, and pork curing; besides which, there are a number of small industries affording employment to a large number of operatives. These may be briefly referred to in the order of their importance.

### LINEN MANUFACTURE.

THE quantity of flax grown in Ulster as compared with that from the other Provinces, may indicate the importance attached to this industry in the North. In the year 1882, there were 111,480 acres of

land under flax in Ulster, and in the other three Provinces only 2,000 acres. Yet the yield is greater per acre in any of the other three Provinces than in Ulster.

Flax is rightly called the poor man's harvest, and the produce of the flax-field often comes in to pay the rent, when other crops are a failure, or when potatoes are so cheap that they will scarcely pay for cultivation. The flax grown in Ulster gives no indication of the enormous quantities used in the manufacture of cloth in Belfast and the surrounding neighbourhood, as a large portion of the raw material is imported from Belgium, Holland, and Russia. The Flax Supply Association publishes yearly statistics connected with the trade, from which it appears that the value of linen goods exported from the United Kingdom annually, exceeds £5,000,000.

The manufacture of linen has existed in Ireland for a very long time, and it is said that saffron-coloured shirts made of this material formed the uniform of the Northern Chieftains when presented at Court in the reign of Elizabeth. Even before the 12th Century the linen industry was known in County Down; but it was greatly revived in the 16th Century. The arrival of the Huguenots in Ulster marks the period of the greatest improvement in spinning and weaving. These Protestant refugees brought with them the spinning wheel, which added so much to the pleasure and profits of the households in Ulster during nearly two centuries, but these fireside companions are fast becoming relics of the past.

Mr. Alfred P. Graves, in his *Irish Songs and Ballads*, has rescued the spinning wheel from oblivion in the following beautiful lines :—

                  Show me a sight  
                  Bates for delight  
An ould Irish wheel wid a young Irish girl at it.  
                  O ! no !  
                  Nothin' you'll show  
Aqueles her sittin' and takin' a twirl at it.  
  
                  Look at her there,  
                  Night in her hair—  
The blue ray of day from her eye laughin' out on us.  
                  Faix an' a foot  
                  Perfect of cut,  
Peepin' to put an end of all doubt in us.

How the lamb's wool  
Turns coarse an' dull  
By them soft, beautiful, weeshy, white hands of her,  
Down goes her heel,  
Roun' runs the reel,  
Purrin' wid pleasure to take the commands of her.



Talk of three fates,  
Sated on sates,  
Spinnin' and shearin' away till they've done for me ;  
You may want three  
For your massacre,  
But one fate for me, boys, and only the one for me.

And  
Isn't that fate  
Pictured complate,  
An ould Irish wheel wid a young Irish girl at it ?  
O ! no !  
Nothin' you'll show  
Aquels her sittin' an' takin' a twirl at it.



The spinning of linen yarn by machinery was commenced about the beginning of this century. For many years its progress was slow. Prejudice had to be overcome, and large sums of money had to be invested in order to test the practicability of the undertaking. At the present time there are about 100 mills in this district, running about 1,000,000 spindles. Some idea of the advantages of this method of spinning may be had, when it is known that one spindle will produce double the quantity of yarn that can be produced at a spinning wheel, and that one girl in a mill can attend 60 spindles. Yet this statement does not exactly represent the facts of the case.

Mr. David Ross, Managing Director of the Belfast Spinning and Weaving Company, has furnished the following table, showing the division of labour and the different ways in which 1,000 workers are employed in a spinning mill. He says 1,000 workers are engaged in running 24,000 spindles, giving 1 worker to 24 spindles.

A thousand hands are engaged as follows:—Hackling, all processes, 150; tow and line preparing, 200; spinning, 450; reeling, 150; mechanics and general hands, 50.

Mr. Ross also states that 870 persons are employed on 1,000 looms in the weaving department, and that the proportion of males and females is, per thousand hands—males, 180; females, 820. These are employed as follows:—Weavers, 550; winders, 203; warpers, 20; dressers, 18; drawers, 17; mechanics, &c., 30; general hands, 153; clerks, 9.

The spinning and weaving departments are carried on independently, most of the manufacturers being engaged in only one branch of the trade, but some of the largest firms receive the flax in its rough condition as it leaves the scutch mill, and turn it out in the manufactured article, ready for the markets.

At the present time there must be over 200,000 persons engaged in the linen manufacture in the North of Ireland.

The numbers employed in Belfast alone are probably 80,000, and of these a large proportion are engaged in the production of fine damask, much of which is used in Royal Palaces, as well as in the best hotels and private houses of this country and America.

Many of the spinning mills and weaving factories are handsome structures. Some of them are conducted on an extensive scale, and employ as many as 2,500 hands.

Most of the factories can be seen by strangers on application to the respective managers. The best time to visit one of them is

between the breakfast and dinner hours, say from ten till twelve o'clock. Few persons visit one of these monster manufactories, with their thousands of workers, their quickly revolving shafts, their huge engines, their hundreds of strong leather belts, their thousands of shuttles, and their tens of thousands of spindles, with the hum and noise of the machinery, and the close application and intense interest manifested on the part of the employés—without being deeply impressed by the immensity and perfection of the machinery, and by the vast expenditure of labour and capital necessary to produce a fabric whose manufacture in the olden time was confined to the fire-side and the winter evening.

The linen warehouses of Belfast form a large proportion of the best business houses, and are situated chiefly in the vicinity of the Linen Hall, Bedford Street, Wellington Place, and Donegall Square.



**RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN'S WAREHOUSE.**

Among the finest houses are Messrs. Richardson, Sons, & Owden's, W. Ewart & Sons, J. & R. Young, A. & S. Henry & Co., Henry Matier & Co., Robinson & Cleaver, James Lindsay & Co., and Murphy & Orr.

## SHIPBUILDING.

MESSRS. HARLAND & WOLFF'S SHIPBUILDING AND  
ENGINEERING WORKS.

SOME idea of the magnitude and importance of these works may be gathered from the fact that the Queen's Island Shipyard, together with the Engine Works at the Abercorn Basin, covers forty acres, and the employés of the various trades number about four thousand.

Iron shipbuilding was first introduced into Belfast in the year 1854, by Messrs. Robt. Hickson & Co., and in the year 1858 their establishment was transferred to Messrs. Harland & Wolff, the number of hands then employed being about 100. Since that time, up to the end of last year, this enterprising firm had constructed 164 vessels, a large proportion of which were first-class steamers of large dimensions, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.; the West India and Pacific Steamship Co.; the African Steamship Co.; the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Limited; the British Shipowners' Co., Limited; the Ulster Steamship Co., Limited; and, though mentioned last, not least, the whole of the splendid fleet of the White Star Line, comprising some of the handsomest and fastest vessels afloat. Two of these—the "Britannic" and "Germanic"—are vessels of enormous dimensions, being 470 feet long by 45 feet 3 in. beam, and measuring 5,010 tons register. These vessels are fully rigged with four masts for sailing, as well as having compound engines of 5,000 indicated horse power.

Messrs. Harland & Wolff also built the gun vessels "Lynx" and "Algerine," and the torpedo ship "Hecla;" also eighteen of the Mediterranean and Atlantic steamers of Messrs. John Bibby & Sons, of Liverpool, and a numerous fleet of East Indiamen, including twelve for Messrs. J. P. Corry & Co., of Belfast, and five for Messrs. T. & J. Brocklebank, of Liverpool.

Last year there were launched from these works thirteen iron and steel vessels, representing 31,000 tons gross, and about 14,000 indicated horse power. Among these were three four-masted ships of about 2,500 tons each, which are the largest sailing vessels afloat.

Both the shipyard and the engine and boiler works are equipped with the most modern and efficient machinery and appliances for turning out work speedily and in a superior manner, and, as might be

expected, the electric light has been called into requisition, and is employed both for outdoor work and for the lighting of the various shops, &c.

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**MESSRS. WORKMAN, CLARKE, & Co.**

COMMENCED the shipbuilding trade in 1879, and since then have turned out some fine vessels. Their works cover some eight acres, and are most complete. Seven ships can be put on the slips at the same time. The yard gives employment to about 1,000 hands.

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**MESSES. M'ILWAINE & LEWIS**

HAVE been employed as shipbuilders since 1868, and from their works at the Abercorn Basin some beautiful models of passenger steamers have been turned out. The yard and works employ about 400 men.

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**PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.**

**THE ROYAL ULSTER WORKS,**

SITUATED on the Dublin Road, Belfast, represent one of the few Irish industries which have been able to thrive and endure for more than a century. Marcus Ward & Co. commenced business in a modest way. The house uninterruptedly progressed, step by step, until it attained an importance that challenged attention far beyond the confines of the Northern borough. At present it affords employment to nearly a thousand workers. The present commodious buildings were completed in 1874. On 1st May, 1883, the private firm was turned into a Limited Liability Company, with branch establishments in London and New York.

A brief description of these works, the products of which have acquired so world-wide a reputation for high-class excellence and beauty of finish, may be interesting. There are five stories in the building, each story being reached by a fireproof granite staircase, which is used by the workers, while a steam lift for transferring goods communicates with each department. The works contain nearly 1,500,000 cubic feet, and with the grounds occupy an area of almost  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The rooms are all well lighted, perfectly ventilated, and

lofty. The counting-house and order department are in the front portion of the ground floor, and from these offices a spacious oak staircase communicates with the show rooms and stock rooms above. At the rere of the ground floor the huge paper store is situated, containing vast piles of this material of every quality and colour, as well as stacks of envelopes, cardboards, &c., necessary for carrying on the extensive business of the firm. The machine rooms, on the ground floor, are both lofty and commodious, and they are amply fitted up with the latest inventions and contrivances for colour-printing by the "block" and lithographic processes, as well as for all kinds of letter-press and copper-plate printing. Contiguous to the letter-press department is the composing room, and adjoining it are the lithographic machine rooms.

Of the many publications which have issued from the printing press of the Royal Ulster Works, the literature which modern educational requirements have called forth is especially to be remarked.

The books turned out by the firm range in size from the tiny "Pocket Book Calendar," with gold edges, scarcely larger than the penny coin which will purchase it, up to large folio volumes, beautifully illustrated.

Special reference may be made to the work which Marcus Ward & Co. have accomplished in reviving and re-creating an art for which Ireland in the past was renowned—namely, illuminating. At the present day, thanks to their labours, that art, for the practice of which the Irish seem specially endowed, flourishes anew.

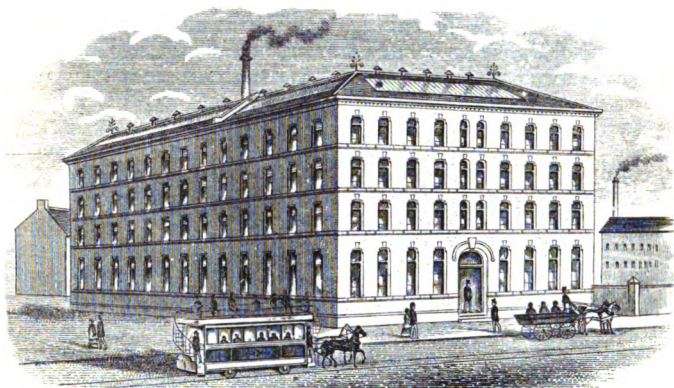
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#### MESSRS. WM. STRAIN & SONS' ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS well-known firm was established in the year 1859, and, owing to increasing business, the present magnificent warehouse was built in 1875. The building is situated in Great Victoria Street, nearly opposite the Great Northern Railway Terminus. There are 80 feet frontage, and 110 feet extending back along the Blackstaff River.

The pile is five stories high, and contains 31,000 square feet of floor accommodation. There is an abundant supply of light in front, side and rere, there being 127 large windows; also lights from the roof on the upper flats. That special care has been taken to secure good ventilation is observable from the fact that all the windows extend close up to the flooring above, and, by the top pane opening on a pivot, this important object is attained.

The firm is engaged in lithographing, printing, bookbinding, and fancy boxmaking, in addition to gelatining, a speciality which has given them world-wide renown. As this is a secret and protected process of Messrs. Strain & Sons, it is sufficient to say that within the



**WM. STRAIN & SONS, GT. VICTORIA STREET.**

last four years this branch of industry has assumed dimensions that could never have been anticipated, sanguine as the firm were of the success of their business. The gelatine liquid is prepared in a *sanctum sanctorum* by the head of this department, and is passed through small private doors to the workpeople, who conduct it from steam copper pans to sheets, which are so rotated, alternately depressed and elevated, as to make it of uniform thickness. After remaining in the stove or drying rooms the required period, the sheets are cut into trade, or special sizes.

## NEWSPAPERS.

**"THE BELFAST NEWS-LETTER."**

THIS is the oldest newspaper in Belfast, having been established in 1737. It was first published in Bridge Street by Francis Joy, as a bi-weekly paper, but was afterwards converted into a tri-weekly, and finally into a daily paper. In politics it is Conservative, and has been throughout consistent in the advocacy of the principles it seeks to support.

The desire of its owners and conductors has been to advance and strengthen Protestantism. It was the first organ to sound the alarm in 1759, and to summon the forces of Ulster to Belfast, in order to meet the French invaders, and defend the country. It was also in the van in the Volunteer Movement of 1762. It is identified in name and in motto with Belfast, having adopted the arms of the town in 1782. The publishing concern is owned by Mr. Henderson. The "News-Letter" is under the editorship of Mr. Richard Lilburn.

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### "THE NORTHERN WHIG"

WAS established in 1824 as a weekly newspaper, by F. D. Finlay, Esq. It was the first Liberal paper in Ulster. Its first editor was a Mr. Peterkin, of the "Edinburgh Review." He was selected for the position by Lord Jeffery. The "Whig" in course of years became a tri-weekly paper. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Simms, Mr. Whitty, and Mr. Hill followed in order as editors. The last became engaged on the staff of the "Daily News" in London. He was succeeded by the present able and accomplished editor, Mr. Thomas MacKnight, author of the "Life of Edmund Burke," "The Life of Bolingbroke," and other standard works on English, Constitutional, and Political History. In 1857 the founder of the "Whig" died, and the property and management passed to his son, who, in 1858, changed the publication to a daily issue, at the same time reducing its price from 3d. to 1½d. A little later the price was reduced to 1d., and that became the fixed charge. The paper has been several times improved and enlarged, until it is now one of the largest and most ably conducted eight page dailies in the Kingdom. Mr. Finlay disposed of his interest to a Limited Company, who are now the owners. The "Northern Whig" has always held a conspicuous position, from its energetic management and progressive political views, and it is indisputably the leading provincial Liberal paper in Ireland. The paper is printed and published in Victoria Street.

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### "THE MORNING NEWS"

Is a daily morning paper, having National principles. Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, of "The Freeman," is the proprietor. It was started as a tri-weekly paper by Messrs. Read. Mr. Gray became the owner in 1882.

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### "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH"

WAS commenced by Messrs. W. & G. Baird in 1870, and was the first halfpenny newspaper in Ireland. In politics the "Telegraph" is Conservative. It is admirably conducted, and is the most popular medium of advertising in Belfast.

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### "THE ECHO"

Is a daily evening paper, advocating Liberal principles. It was established in 1874.

### "THE WITNESS"

Is a weekly penny paper, devoted chiefly to the interests of the Presbyterian Church.

The "Echo" and "Witness" are owned by a Limited Liability Company.

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The other newspapers published in Belfast are—"The Belfast Advertiser," "The Ulster General Advertiser," "The Mercantile Journal," "The Weekly News," "The Weekly Whig," "The Weekly Telegraph," "The Weekly Post," "The Weekly Examiner."

Taken as a whole, and irrespective of the crotchets of creed and party, Belfast has reason to be exceedingly proud of the ability displayed, both by the editorial and managerial departments of her local press.

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## THE AERATED WATER TRADE.

THIS branch of industry has of late years developed to such an extent that it may fairly be ranked as a "staple trade." Various circumstances have conduced to its success. Fifty years ago the town water was bad, and people were driven to the necessity of seeking better. This was found in the Cromac Wells, from which water was drawn and sold through the town. Chemists were then engaged in their laboratories in experimenting on the æration of water, and the results of these experiments, in which Cromac water was used, have been eminently successful. The late Robert Gibson constructed a most ingenious machine to facilitate the work of æration, and the



"Belfast Machine," produced by him, became at once a favourite. Soon there were half-a-dozen "original makers" in the field, but the trade continued limited and local until about 14 years ago, when Mr. W. A. Ross commenced to manage the works of Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, in Bank Lane. Here rapid progress was made in the trade—so rapid, that in three years the premises were found too small, and new ones had to be erected.

In 1879 the firm of W. A. Ross & Co. commenced business on an extensive scale, sinking an artesian well, and taking out patents for several improvements. This firm can turn out 13,000 dozen bottles per week.

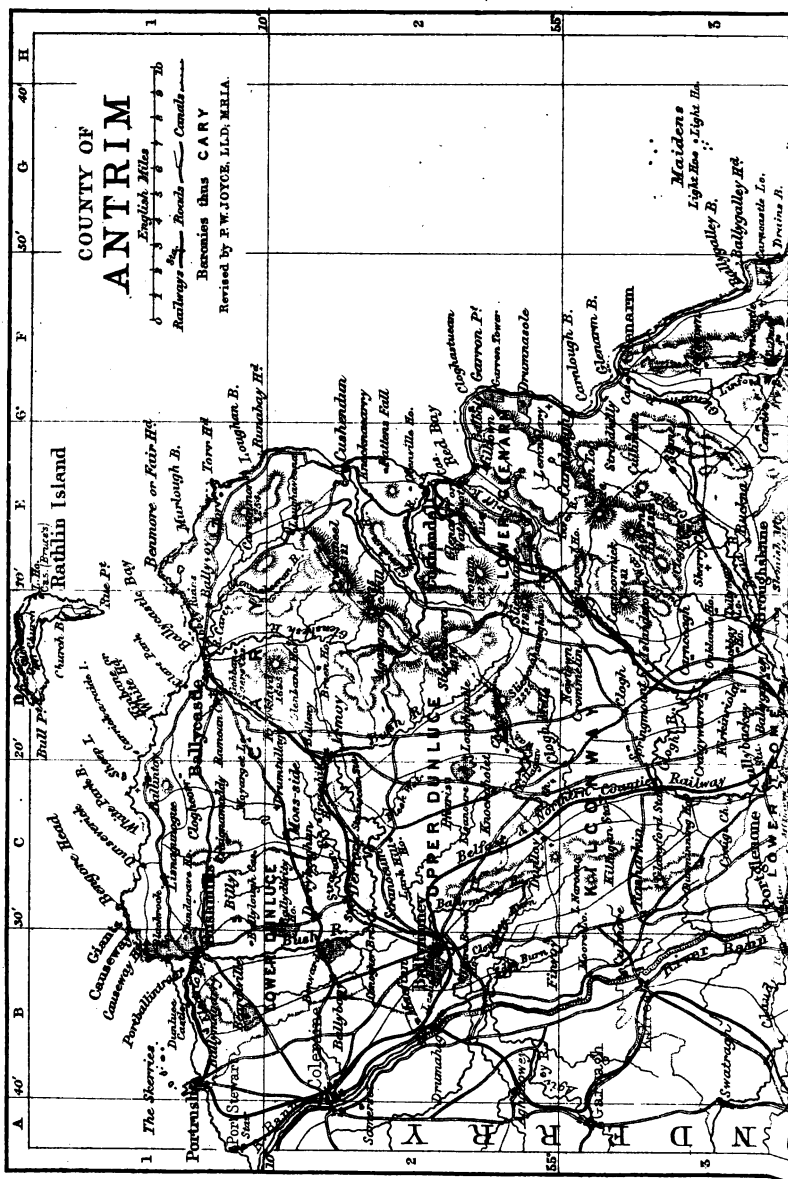
MESSRS. GRATTAN & CO. are the oldest makers of soda water, the firm having been in existence for 60 years. Their new premises are situated in Great Victoria Street.

Altogether there are some 14 firms engaged in the trade. More than 20 different beverages are made from the same water, the difference being largely one of flavour. Belfast aerated waters are exported to almost every country in the world. Some of the best known makers in addition to those mentioned are Evans & Co., Wheeler & Co., Kirker & Co., and Corry & Co.

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The following industries are carried on extensively:—Pork curing, rope making, engineering and machine making, shirt and collar making, sewed muslin and embroidery, cambric handkerchief manufacture, calico printing, &c., &c.











## EXCURSIONS FROM BELFAST.



“ Traveller, come ! I'll show thee o'er  
Antrim's wild and rocky shore ;  
Down's green fields and lofty mountains,  
Healing springs, and sparkling fountains :  
Hills that shelter fair Belfast  
From the piercing Northern blast ;  
These are faithfully pourtrayed,  
Artist's pencil lending aid.”

### No. 1.—The Giant's Causeway.



TOURISTS who wish to see the Giant's Causeway have the choice of two routes from Belfast—either by rail direct to Portrush, thence by the electric tramway to Bushmills, or by the coast road, via Larne. If only a single day can be given to the trip then the journey must be made by rail direct. The Northern Counties Railway Company make special rates for large parties during the Summer months.

When two days or more can be devoted to the Causeway, then the tourist should select the Coast Road. In taking this route there are many advantages. At every turn of the road a new and interesting view is disclosed, and by observing the curious and beautiful formation of the Co. Antrim coast the stranger is prepared gradually and pleasantly for the grand freak of nature at the extreme North.

Circular tickets are issued as follows :—

Fares, including Coast Conveyance (tickets available for one month)—First class, 24s ; second class, 20s.

## ROUTE No. 1.

### THE RAILWAY JOURNEY DIRECT.

THE tourist may suppose himself seated in one of the comfortable carriages of the Northern Counties Railway Company at Belfast Station, and for half-an-hour he may indulge in the morning paper, as the coast line near Belfast offers no great attractions. On the one hand is the entrance to the harbour, with the coast of County Down beyond, while on the other hand the Cave Hill stands as a bold background. Carrick Junction is reached in about 20 minutes; here carriages are reversed, and after a short run the train reaches Ballyclare Station, from which a good view is obtained of one of the most fertile valleys in Antrim, viz.: the Valley of the Six Mile Water. Between Dunadry and Antrim Station, the works and bleach-greens of the York Street Spinning Company, and the residence of James Chainé, Esq., M.P., are passed. Soon after, the town of Antrim is approached (see Excursion No. 4). Almost immediately after leaving this station one of the best examples of the Round Towers of Ireland may be seen. Occasional glimpses of Lough Neagh may also be obtained through the foliage of Shane's Castle demesne.

Nearing Ballymena, the historical Mountain of Slemish can be seen, at a distance of 7 miles. It has an elevation of 1,400 feet. Here Saint Patrick—the Patron Saint of Ireland—spent a great portion of his time. Skerry, a few miles distant, is an old ruin; the building is supposed to have been erected in connection with Saint Patrick's mission.

### BALLYMENA

Is an important centre of linen manufacture, the finest hand-loom fabrics being peculiar to this neighbourhood; flax, for which there is a good market, is abundantly grown in the vicinity. The Linen Hall is a model of its kind, but is fast falling into disuse in consequence of the rapid improvements in power-loom manufacture. The town is well supplied with market-places. Markets are held three times weekly, and fairs monthly. The Braid Water Spinning Mill gives employment to large numbers of the working classes. There is a remarkable Rath in the vicinity, supposed to be of Druidical origin. The castle, situated in the demesne, is the Irish residence of Lord Waveney, the owner of the estate. In the neighbourhood of Broughshane, a village three miles distant, extensive iron ore mines are

worked. A large portion of this ore is sent for shipment to Larne by a narrow guage line of rail. The population is 8,883. Altogether Ballymena may be considered one of the most prosperous inland towns in Ulster.

The country between Ballymena and Ballymoney is flat and uninteresting.

### BALLYMONEY

Is a good market town, situated on a tributary of the Bann river. It has a good Town Hall, News-room, and Library ; also a Court-house, in which Petty and Quarter Sessions are held. It contains many places of worship and a Model Agricultural School, and has a population of about 3,000.

### COLERAINE

HAS a population more than twice that of Ballymoney. It is an important town, and exceedingly well situated on the Bann river. Its salmon fisheries are famous now, as its fine linens were fifty years ago.

It may almost be called a maritime town, being only four and a half miles from the ocean.

The town is rapidly extending its manufactures—soap, candles, leather, and pork being among its articles of export. In the matter of public buildings, banks, schools, and churches there are few towns better circumstanced. The ancient Curfew Bell is still rung at the Town Hall at 9 p.m.

Small vessels can be discharged at the quay, a steamer being used to tow them up the river.

At Coleraine carriages are changed for

### PORTRUSH,

WHICH is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the North. It is much resorted to in Summer, partly on account of its excellent accommodation for bathing, and partly because of the world-famed coast scenery in the neighbourhood. The town is amply provided with hotels. Private lodgings are numerous. There is a good beach for bathers. The water is peculiarly strong and buoyant, and the air tonic and invigorating.

Portrush was the birthplace of Dr. Adam Clarke, the well-known Bible commentator. An obelisk has been erected here to his memory. The quay affords accommodation for shipping of small tonnage.



Communication is kept up with Glasgow, Liverpool, Morecambe, and the Highlands of Scotland.

About two miles from Portrush, in the direction of the Causeway, "The White Rocks" are situated. These are amongst the most interesting objects on this coast. The caverns—twenty-seven in number—are natural excavations of the most fantastic shapes, worn in the white limestone by the constant action of the waves.

The settled population of the place is about 1,300, but in Summer it exceeds 4,000.

### DUNLUCE CASTLE

Is situated three miles from Portrush. It is one of the most curious and interesting relics of ancient times. It is built on an insulated rock that rises 100 feet above the sea level. The perpendicular sides



DUNLUCE CASTLE.

of the rock appear as if forming part of the walls of the building, while its base, by the continual action of the waves, has been formed into spacious caverns. It is separated from the mainland by a chasm 20 feet wide and 100 deep.

The only approach to the ruin is by an arch about 2 feet wide, below which the waves sometimes dash into foam with considerable

violence. Across this dangerous footway the curious must pass, if disposed to examine the ruin in detail. The castle was built of columnar basalt. There are several apartments of considerable dimensions, and a small court-yard, still remaining. One little vaulted chamber is said to be the residence of a banshee, and in proof of her presence, it is alleged that the floor of the apartment is always clean. The explanation is easy, and the real banshee not far to find in the strong current of wind which constantly sweeps through the apartment.

The North-East chamber has lost its support, and is half suspended in the air. The rock on which the ruin is situated is penetrated by a cave, which can be entered at low water. It is not known when this castle was built, but its erection has been assigned to the MacQuillans, who were Anglo-Normans. It is known, however, to have been in the hands of the English in the 15th Century.

The founder of the Antrim family, Colonel M'Donnell, a Scotchman, was entertained in the castle in 1580, by MacQuillan, the Lord of Dunluce, whom he assisted in local warfare. Afterwards, as the guest of MacQuillan, he secretly married the daughter of his host. On this marriage the M'Donnells are supposed to have rested their claim to MacQuillan's estate. Certain it is that the Scottish M'Donnells are the successors to the Irish MacQuillans in a great portion of County Antrim, as Lords of Antrim and Dunluce.

In 1642, General Monroe, as the guest of Lord Antrim in Dunluce Castle, perpetrated a villanous treachery. While partaking of the Earl's hospitality he had him seized and conveyed to the Castle of Carrickfergus as a prisoner; from this stronghold Lord Antrim soon made his escape, and withdrew to England. The origin of the name Dunluce is from *Dun*, Strong, and *Lis*, a fort, literally a strong fort.

The ruin forms one of the most picturesque and commanding objects along the whole line of coast.

“ Oh, lone Dunluce ! thy requiem's sung ;  
Time o'er thy roofless walls has flung  
The waste of years ! ”

From Portrush the tourist will be conveyed to Bushmills, a distance of six miles, by the *first electric railway made in Great Britain*.

### GIANT'S CAUSEWAY ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.

It is a remarkable fact that in a remote corner of the North of Ireland one of the greatest triumphs of modern engineering skill has been accomplished, and the great problem solved of the practical utilization of those forces of nature which are now running to waste, and of the transmission of power over long distances by means of Electricity.

Here the great feat has been accomplished of carrying on the traffic of a tramway six miles in length, without horses, and without any apparent motive power, by means of the power derived from a waterfall some seven miles distant from one of the termini.

To the energy and indomitable perseverance of Mr. Wm. A. Traill, C.E., the engineer of the Electric Tramway, is mainly due the success of the undertaking. Anthony Traill, Esq., F.T.C.D., M.D., is the Chairman of the Company.

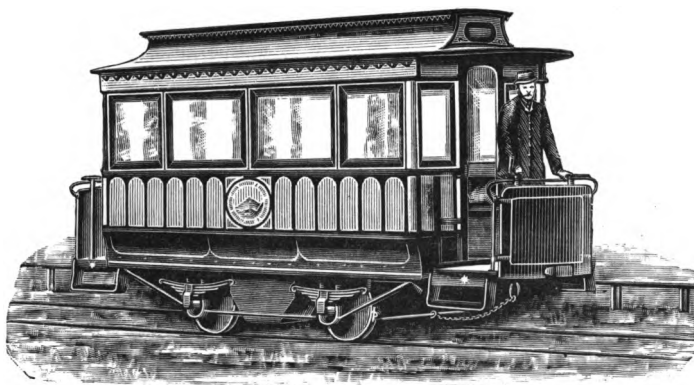
The tramway runs along the magnificent coast road from Portrush to Bushmills. It is placed upon the side of the roadway next the sea, so as to command the finest views. The rails are laid upon a slightly raised "trampath," which forms a neatly gravelled footpath, with a granite curbstone separating it from the roadway. The tramway is laid with Bessemer steel rails to a gauge of three feet, and its construction is very similar to the narrow gauge railways of the County Antrim.

Along the toe of the fence, adjacent to the trampath, there is placed a raised electric conductor rail of T iron, supported on short wooden posts about 18 inches above the level of the rails; these posts have insulating caps of "Insulite," so that the conductor rail is insulated as much as possible, the metallic continuity being better preserved by short U-shaped copper connections uniting the ends of the separate lengths of the T rail.

At field gates and cross roads, where interruptions in the conductor rail are required, the through conductivity is preserved by means of short underground insulated cables, connecting up the opposite sides of the T rail.

The conductor rail is kept constantly charged with electricity, which is generated at the Electric Station, situated on the River Bush, about a mile distant from the nearest point of the tramway. The potential of the electric current is so maintained that, while a slight shock is experienced by any person touching the rail, no serious or dangerous results can possibly occur.

The electric cars are provided with special collectors or brushes (Traill's patent), shaped like carriage springs, which rub along the top surface of the conductor rail and take up the electricity as it is required. In a small box underneath the floor of the cars, and situated between the axles, there is placed a dynamo machine, the armature of which is made to revolve whenever the electric current is switched on by the guard. By means of chain gearing this motion is communicated to the wheels of the tramcars, by which a speed of ten miles an hour can be attained.



The cars are under perfect control, and capable of being driven either forward or backward, as required, from either end of the car, or of being brought to a standstill within a few yards. Electric bells communicate between the passengers and the guard, the one man acting as engine driver, stoker, guard, and ticket collector. Each electric car is capable of drawing a second car behind it, the total complement of passengers thus carried being 48, and a number of electric cars can be run in succession along the line at the same time and in opposite directions.

The Electrical Generating Station is situated at the Salmon Leap on the River Bush, about one mile distant from Bushmills, where a waterfall is made use of, by means of two turbine wheels, for generating the electricity which works the Electric Tramway.

Inside the building a Siemens dynamo machine, of large proportions, weighing 35 cwt., and of special construction, is erected. All

the handles for starting, stopping, and regulating the action of the turbines are brought together, under the hand of the superintendent, while, upon the wall, the dial face of a tachometer indicates that the proper speed is being maintained by the governors outside. The busy hum of the dynamo is all that tells that at a distance of some six or seven miles a number of electric cars are rattling along merrily upon the tramway line.

A number of beautiful instruments for testing the electric currents and the resistances along the line, together with the switch boxes, for putting on or off the current, are all in their proper places. There is also the telephone, by which communication is kept up between this station and Portrush, the same electrical conducting rail being used for transmitting the verbal messages between the two places.

The Electric Tramway was formally opened by Lord Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on September 28th, 1883.

#### BUSHMILLS

Is a small town situated on the River Bush, noted for trout and salmon. "Bush" whisky is produced in the neighbourhood, and is exported in large quantities. There is an extensive manufactory for agricultural implements in the town. A weekly market and a monthly fair afford the inhabitants facilities for sale and purchase. Cars can be taken at Bushmills for the Causeway, and a short drive brings the tourist to the Causeway Hotel, which is under the same management as the Electric Tramway, and where he will find every convenience and comfort at moderate charges.

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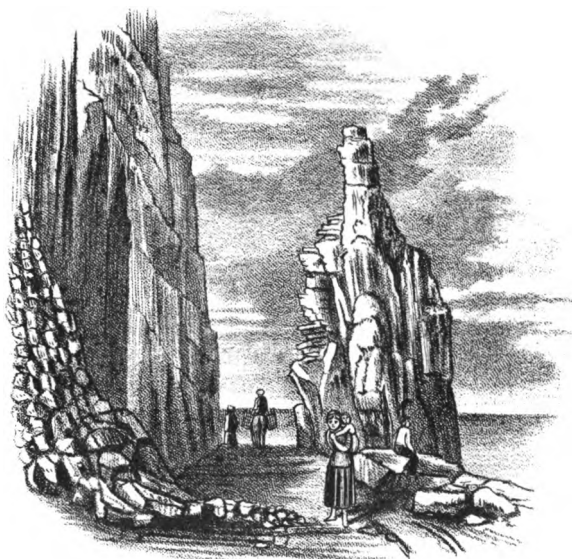
### ROUTE No. 2.

FROM Belfast the Shore Road route to the Causeway is described in Excursion No. 3, as far as Garron Tower, from which place a description of the journey may be continued.

The tourist on his way to Cushendall from Carnlough passes Garron Point, a promontory formed in a remote age by an extensive landslip from the adjacent mountain. On a stone here is an inscription by the late Marchioness of Londonderry.

Between Garron Tower and Red Bay, a distance of four miles, there occurs one succession of vast cliffs from five to eight hundred feet high, the upper portion being almost perpendicular as it rises

from the sloping undercliff. Here and there the very rugged cliffs are broken by deep gorges and ravines, which vary the scenery, and render it still more imposing and grand.



#### GARRON POINT.

The Glens of Antrim lie off the Coast Road, between Redbay and Cushendun. The inhabitants of these glens are principally Celts, and until recent years most of them conversed in the native dialect, but the schoolmaster and the National Board are fast transforming these Irishmen into an English-speaking race. The glens are excessively beautiful—deep gorges, meandering streams, picturesque waterfalls, vary the scenery, the rolling ocean in the distance adding a perpetual charm to the landscape.

Redbay has a railway connecting it with Ballymena. Iron ore is plentiful in the surrounding hills. Near Redbay is a curious formation of limestone called Clough-i-Steucan. In the distance it resembles the human form, and is regarded with superstitious feelings by the peasantry, feelings in a degree accounted for by the fact that when the wind beats upon it, and roams through its many crevices, a sound is emitted not unlike the calls of mariners in distress.

### CUSHENDALL

Is a pretty village lying in a hollow among the mountains. It is situated in a romantic spot, and is a place of traditions, legends, and history. Here Ossian, the Gaelic bard, is said to have lived and sung. Ossian was the son of Fingal, about whom more will be said hereafter. The peasantry claim Ossian almost as their own poet. If the MacPherson controversy were submitted to the Cushendall Celt for settlement it would not require a prophet to foretell the verdict. A circle of stones in the neighbourhood is pointed out as Ossian's grave.

Not far from Cushendall is another sea village, Cushendun, situated at the head of a small bay, into which rushes the rapid river of Glendun. This is crossed by a picturesque bridge, which cost £17,000 to erect. From every part of this road there is an extended and beautiful view—on the one hand a lovely valley, and on the other the open sea.

The road from Cushendall to Ballycastle is principally over a barren mountain. The whole district is almost without inhabitants. The land is too poor to pay for cultivation, and is occupied chiefly by flocks of sheep. A very hardy description of Highland pony is reared on these mountains.

By a rather rapid descent

### BALLYCASTLE

Is reached. It is a good town, distant 14 miles from Ballymoney, with which it is connected by a narrow-gauge railway. In the Irish language it was called Castletown, and "Bally" being town, it is literally the town of the Castle. In 1609 Randolph, Earl of Antrim, built a castle here. It was razed only as lately as 1856, and the site let for building. Ballycastle has good sea bathing, and the magnificent scenery in the neighbourhood makes it an attractive resort in the Summer. It has weekly markets and monthly fairs. £30,000 was expended on the quay. Coal is found in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood.

The tourist who has time at his disposal cannot do better than remain here for a few days. The inns are comfortable and inexpensive, and the neighbourhood offers many attractions.

Mrs. S. C. Hall's description of the objects of interest around Ballycastle cannot be surpassed. She says :—"The bold and majestic promontory of Benmore, or Fairhead, is sublime beyond conception. Standing upon the brink of one of the huge precipices, of which it is

composed, the prospect is so terrific as to be appalling ; a rapid glance is sufficient to satisfy the tourist's curiosity ; he shrinks back with natural dread, for

'Dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes below.'

But, viewed upwards from the ocean, the extent and magnificence may be fully seen and thoroughly appreciated. It is, however, utterly impossible for any description to afford an idea of its surpassing grandeur.



THE GREY MAN'S PATH.

"Fhir Leith, or 'THE GREY MAN'S PATH'" (a fissure in the precipice) viewed either from land or sea, is never to be forgotten ;



it seems as though some supernatural power—determined to hew for itself a pathway through the wonderful formations that tower along the coast, so that it might visit or summon the spirit of the deep, without treading a road made by mortal hands—had willed the fearful chasm that divides the rocky promontory in two. The singular passage, in its most narrow part, is barred across by the fragment of a pillar, hurled as it were over the fissure, and supported on both sides at a considerable elevation. If you descend, you perceive the passage widens, and becomes more important; its dark sides assume greater height, and a more wild and sombre magnificence; and at last they extend upwards, above 220 feet, through which the tourist arrives at the massive *débris* which crowd the base of the mighty promontory, where the Northern Ocean rolls his threatening billows.

“From the cragsmen and boatmen of this wild coast you hear no tales of Faery; no hints of the gentle legends and superstitions collected in the South, or in the inland district of the North; not that they are a whit less superstitious; but their superstition is, as the superstition of the Sea Kings, of a bold and peculiar character; their ghosts come from out the deep, before or after the rising of the moon, and climb, or rather stalk up the rocks, and, seated upon those mysterious pillars, converse together; so that in the fishermen’s huts they say “it thunders.” Even mermaids are deemed too trifling in their habits and manners for this stupendous scenery, where spirits of the old gigantic world congregate, and where the “Grey Man” of the North Sea stalks forth, silently and alone, up his appropriate path, to witness some mighty convulsion of nature.”

Before the tourist returns to Ballycastle, his attention should be directed to the singular, picturesque, and interesting island of Rathlin, or Raghery. From the striking similitude existing between the island of Rathlin and the adjacent coast, it is the general opinion that this island, at one period, formed a part of the County of Antrim. The island is about six miles from the Irish and fourteen from the Scotch coast. The inhabitants number about a thousand, and principally speak the Irish language.

From Ballycastle the tourist proceeds westwards on his way to the Causeway. The road is uninteresting, but he will have to turn off now and then, and on foot examine the several headlands along the coast. First is Kenbaan—the white head—a singular promontory, which derives its name from the remarkable formation of chalk occurring in the midst of basalt. It is crowned by the ruins of an ancient castle.

Near the village of Ballintoy may be seen one of the principal attractions of the district—the hanging bridge of Carrick-a-Rede.

The headland projects a considerable distance into the sea, and is divided by a tremendous rent or chasm, some convulsion of nature, it is supposed, having separated the rock sixty feet apart, while on either side the walls stand eighty feet above the level of the water. Across this mighty rent a bridge of ropes has been thrown for the convenience of fishermen, who run across the dangerous bridge with as much indifference as if they were walking on a guarded terrace.

A commanding view of the whole coast line from Fairhead to the Causeway may be had from the top of the hill, a view which will repay the visitor for a little extra exertion.

Caves abound in this whole neighbourhood, one of the most remarkable being Grace Staple's Cave, in the vicinity of Kenbaan. It is said to be a miniature representation of the famous caves of Staffa. The columnar pillars are very distinct, and appear to be laid as regularly as if art had been called in to the aid of nature.

The remains of Dunseverick Castle stand on an isolated rock about three miles from the Causeway, and may be visited by the curious, but it possesses little to interest the ordinary tourist.

The traveller, who has now finished his sight-seeing up to the point of greatest interest, may join his friends who have made the trip by rail, and in the Causeway Hotel obtain rest and refreshment before entering upon the examination of the most sublimely grand of all the wonderful works of Nature in Ireland.

### THE CAUSEWAY.

ON leaving the hotel the tourist will be immediately surrounded by THE GUIDES, all clamouring for "his honour's" patronage; one of these Guides he will be bound to engage; they are of all sizes and ages, they are civil and obliging, and a *Guide* certainly adds much interest to the visit; half-a-crown is their ordinary fee, but they are seldom forgetful to add, "and as much more as your honour pleases." These Guides know every spot, almost every stone about the place, and are thorough believers, firstly, in the Giant, and secondly, in every story of an honourable and impossible character which can be attributed to the particular Giant whom they know best—the Causeway Giant. Many of these Guides have no other employment than what tourists afford them, and in spite of many privations when visitors are scarce, seem to desire no other. In the

Winter they spend their time in collecting *Specimens*, which they prepare and pack in boxes, and offer to the stranger for a sum moderate enough, considering the great risks they run in procuring them, as many of them are to be had only from the overhanging cliffs.

These specimen-sellers have been popularised by a talented member of the medical profession, T. C. S. Corry, Esq., M.D., in the following lines, which he wrote for Miss Nelly Hayes, and which that young lady rendered with great effect on the stage.

#### THE BOX OF SPECIMENS.

Who'll buy a box of specimens just gathered from the strand?  
I've Irish diamonds fit to deck the proudest in the land;  
With amethysts and jaspers too, that sparkle in the light,  
And gems that glance like ladies' eyes, with lustre rare and bright.  
The price is only half-a-crown, I really wish to sell;  
Do buy a box of specimens from Little Irish Nell.

Then buy a box of specimens, and take me for your guide,  
I'll point you out what's to be seen along the Causeway side;  
I'll lead you to the magic well, and to the Giant's Chair,  
And *all* will surely come to pass you wish when seated there.  
Who'll give a shilling for a box? I really wish to sell;  
Do buy a box of specimens from Little Irish Nell.

Come buy a box of specimens—when you are far away  
They'll call to mind the fairy scenes you've wandered o'er to-day,  
In poor neglected Erin's Isle, where beauties rare lie hid,  
Like the bright gems in darkness here concealed beneath this lid.  
Then buy a box of specimens—indeed, I wish to sell,  
Your kind applause is now the price, encourage Little Nell.

The tourist will now enter upon his examination of the Causeway under the direction of a guide. The first impression is usually one of disappointment; but the visitor must withhold his judgment until the work of investigation has been completed. The Causeway was little heard of until the beginning of the 18th Century, but now its reputation, as one of the world's wonders, has reached every land, and annually thousands of visitors from all countries seek the northern shores of County Antrim. The caves should be seen first, and for this purpose a boat must be hired, at a cost of 6s. for four

persons, or 7s. 6d. for a larger party. This will also enable the visitor to take a general survey of the coast, which is wild and picturesque—beetling cliffs alternating with quiet little bays; but a boat should be taken only on a fine day, as the experiment is most dangerous in stormy weather.

PORTCOON CAVE may be visited by land as well as by water. A boat may be rowed into it for some distance, but unless the day be calm, the swell will make the visit rather unpleasant. On foot, with a little exertion, and a fair amount of climbing, the extent of the excavation can be seen.

The stones which form the roof and sides are of a rounded shape, and resemble the coats of an onion. The cave has been compared to the side aisle of a Gothic cathedral. The walls are slimy and disagreeable to the touch, and altogether the place could not have been an agreeable residence for the hermit who is said to have inhabited it. The discharge from firearms, or the blast of a trumpet, produces delicious echoes.

DUNKERRY CAVE can be entered only by water; it lies to the west of Portcoon; its sides are tolerably smooth, and only for this circumstance considerable danger would be incurred by boats in exploring it, as the swell of the ocean, which is at all times heavy on this coast, causes the water to surge with much violence. When visiting it on a somewhat stormy day, we thought that we

“In fancy heard the Hermit's angry prayer,  
'That nought should live that ever entered there.'”

The echoes in this cave are said to be finer even than those of Portcoon. The visitor must not spend more than an hour boating, if he wishes to examine thoroughly the many interesting objects on land.

THE STEUCANS are two peculiar hills which divide Portnabaw from Port Gannaiy.

THE GIANT'S WELL is one of the first objects to be examined. It is a small hole in the basaltic rock, and is generally filled with clear, pure water. In the bottom of the well 3 hexagons together are surrounded by 9 pillars. It is refreshing to find this cooling pond in the presence of so much barrenness, and adjacent to the ever rolling, briny waves. This little item tradition says was added to the other requirements for the Giant's comfort, in order that he might be able to dilute his native *poteen*.

The origin of the Causeway is attributed to the Giant Fin MacCoul,\* who was the champion of Ireland. The story goes that a certain Scottish Giant, who had conquered all the heroes of his own country, dared even to send a message to the Irish Giant—"That only for the fear of getting his feet wet, he would come over and give him a drubbing." Fin took great offence at this, and applied to the King, who gave him liberty to construct a causeway to Scotland, on which the Scot crossed to fight the Irishman. Fin of course was the victor. Well, the purpose for which the Causeway was made being served, and the road no longer required, it sank again into the sea, leaving here and there small portions visible, of which the island of Rathlin is one. Staffa, in Scotland, and the Causeway, in Ireland being the extreme ends of the highway, are very similar in their formation.

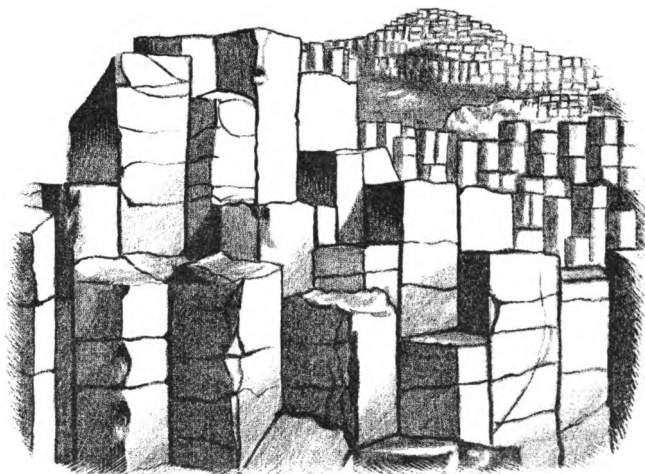
The Causeway, or the Causeways—for there are three of them, the Little, the Middle, and the Grand, separated from each other by trap rock—are composed of some sixty thousand columns. These columns stand perpendicularly, and are in very close proximity—so close, indeed, that water will not pass between them. Some of the columns are 15ft. in height, and about 20in. in diameter, but how much they may dip below the sea level is not known. The pillars are split across, and are concave and convex alternately in an irregular manner. They vary in the number of their sides from three to nine. The top stone of the most perfect triangular pillar was removed by some Vandal two years ago. It stood near the East side of the Grand Causeway. There are three pillars with nine sides. One of them

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*\* The history of this mysterious person, to whom are attributed so many wonderful doings in the North, may be here briefly given. In the native dialect his name was Fionn M' Cumhall, whose father was Erién More, descendant of the King of Leinster, his wife being a Druid.*

*Fionn flourished in the reign of Cormac, who came to the Throne in A.D. 213, and died A.D. 253. He was the leader of a well-disciplined army, serving under the monarchs of Ireland, and was a giant in a military and intellectual capacity rather than in a physical sense. He was a person of superior courage, great learning, and military daring, and was held in much esteem by the soldiery. He was the father of Ossian, the sweet singer of Ulster, to whom the Scotch lay claim, and whose poems have been translated or created by MacPherson.*

is near the triangular one, and another is situated in the Honeycomb, as the middle mole is termed. A few of the stones are four and eight sided, and by far the largest proportion have either five, six, or seven sides.



THE HONEYCOMB.

Geologists offer an easy explanation of the origin of these basaltic columns. It is alleged that if a mass of melted basalt be allowed to cool it forms itself into small globules, which will gradually increase in size until the sides of the spheroids press against each other, and, being squeezed together, they receive flattened faces, which become the prismatic faces of the columns, the cross joints being the rounded face of the original spheroid.

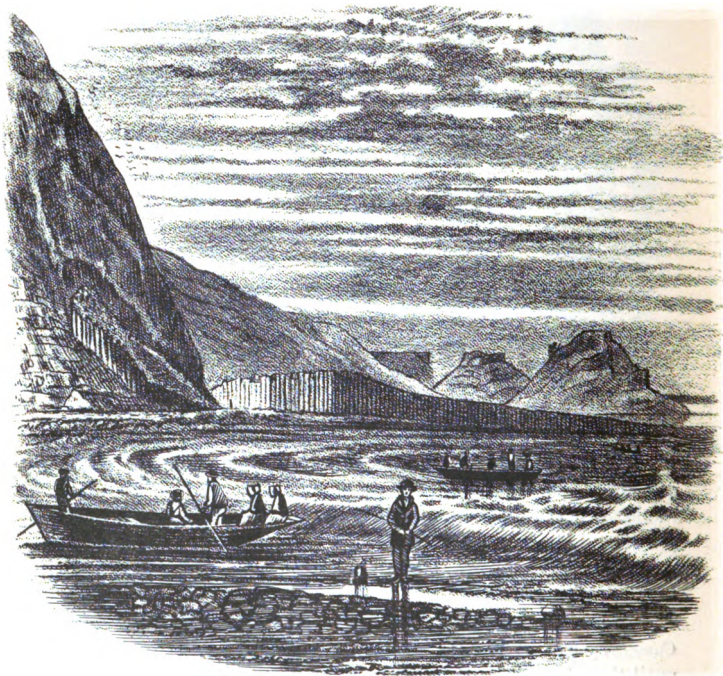
It has been suggested that a good miniature representation of the Causeway can be made by filling a bottle with peas, shaking them until they form in rows, then covering them with water, when they will swell out and press upon each other's sides until they represent, to a certain extent, the prismatic and jointed structure here seen in basalt.

On passing the Giant's Well a good view is obtained of the three moles into which the Causeway is divided, and also of the horizontal

construction on the face of the hill. The three moles are separated by trap rock.

Chemically, these rocks are about one half flint, one quarter iron, and one quarter clay or lime.

The first impression of the Causeway is always the worst. Again and again it will bear examination, continually revealing new wonders, and only when the extent of accommodation made for the stalwart race of former times in the matter of organs, chimneys, ball



GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

alley, pulpit, and priest are taken into account will the stranger see the grand design of the whole.

The first object of importance to be noticed from the top of the Honeycomb is the GIANT'S ORGAN, a magnificent colonnade of

pillars, laid open by a landslip in the centre of the cliff, and reaching to a height of 120ft. The derivation of its name is quite obvious. The "Granny" is also seen from this point making her way up the Steucan.

A little to the East of the organ will be seen "The Chimney Tops." They stand upon an isolated rock, and are 3 in number, the tallest reaching to a height of 45 feet. These Chimney Tops were mistaken by one of the ships of the Spanish Armada for the chimneys of Dunluce Castle. The ship's guns were brought to bear upon them, and in order to make sure of their total destruction, the vessel came so close to shore that it became a wreck, hence the small bay is called Port-na-Spania.

Before leaving the Causeway floor there are a few objects of interest to be noticed. In the Honeycomb is situated "The Lady's Chair," a group of pillars gathered round a single column, so arranged as to form a comfortable seat. On the East side "Lord Antrim's Parlour" is situated, on the West the Giant's basin; here tourists indulge in the pastime of carving their names—the oldest date is 1717. In the Grand Causeway the guide will point out the *Horseshoe Stone*, the *Keystone*, and the *Lady's Fan*, in the form of a pentagon.

The Giant's Gateway and Loom are entered on the East, as you leave the Causeway. The columns are arranged in steps forming the gateway, and the Loom is a colonnade 31 feet in height; one of the pillars consists of 38 joints.

The other points of interest which are sure to be shown by the guide are the Giant's Chair, the Giant's Ball-alley, the Giant's Pulpit, the Giant's Bagpipes.

It need scarcely be observed that everything here pertains to the Giants, and has been provided either for their accommodation or amusement.

Passing Portnoffer Bay you come to THE GIANT'S AMPHITHEATRE, as this part of the coast is named. It is said by some distinguished visitors to be the most beautiful Amphitheatre in the world, not even excepting that in Rome. The form is an exact half-circle, and the cliffs point at exactly the same angle all round. The columns run in rows 80 feet high round the upper part, then comes a rounded projection, like an immense bench, for the accommodation of the Giant's guests; then a row of pillars 60 feet high, and then



again a gigantic bench, and so on to the bottom. This portion of the Causeway has been much extolled by many writers.

At Port-na-Spania is "The Spanish Organ," and beyond this in order come "The Priest and his Flock," "The Nurse and Child," and "The Scholar," a white pillar in a black crevice, likened to a student, book in hand.

Next to these, which are all situated in Port-na-Callian, are "The King and his Nobles," a singular group of pillars standing on a narrow neck of land that separates the Callian Fort from Port-na-Tober. Above this is a perpendicular precipice, called The Lover's Leap.

The next, and by far the finest of all the bays, Port-na-Pleaskin, is now reached. It is majestic and beautiful. One of the old guide-books says—"It is impossible for painter to pourtray, or imagination to conceive, a walk of more sublime beauty than that along the headland from the Causeway to the Pleaskin. See the Pleaskin from the water if you can, but do not fail to see it by land; seat yourself in "Hamilton's Seat," and look down upon the galleries, the colonnades, the black irregular rocks, the strata of many colours, and the *débris* of the sloping bank that meets the waves, and is clothed, here and there, with verdure of all hues and qualities."

"Far down, where wild sea monsters sweep o'er tangle, dulse,  
and shells,

To Staffa and to Fingal's Cave the Causeway sinks or swells."

The wonders of the Causeway, the grandeur of Fairhead, the dells and glens, the changing yet perpetual beauty of Cushendall and Cushendun, of Glenarm and Redbay, of all the Antrim coast, sink into comparative insignificance before the combined grandeur and loveliness of the Pleaskin. East of the Pleaskin is a small harbour—Horse-shoe Harbour, so called from its shape—and here are situated the Nurse and Child Rock, and Lion's Head, formed of red sandstone. The Twins, the Ball Alley, and the Giant's Pulpit are further on, and then comes Bengore Head, not much inferior to the promontory of Fairhead. Near this are "The Four Sisters" and "The Priest," and beyond these stands one of the most striking and picturesque of all the formations, "The Stack."

No one can be said to have seen the Causeway properly unless he walks along the headland from the hotel to Hamilton's Seat. Visitors may ascend by the Shepherd's Path, and this on the whole will be

easier than going back to the hotel. Some of the views from the top of the rocks are very fine, especially that into the Hawk's Hollow, under the Chimney Top.

Regarding the view at the Pleaskin, Sir R. Hoare writes—"From the natural seat on this Cape I had a truly astonishing and pleasing view of three successive promontories, or headlands, retiring in gradual perspective—their upper surface level and uniform, their base broken into the most fantastic forms."

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, after whom the seat is named, says:—"It is, in truth, beautiful exceedingly; its general form so exquisite; its storied pillars, tier over tier, so architecturally graceful; its curious and varied stratifications supporting the columnar ranges; here the dark-brown basalt, there the red ochre, and below that again the slender but distinct black lines of the wood coal; and all the ledges of its different stratifications tastefully variegated by the hand of vegetable nature; with grasses and ferns and rock plants of the various strata of which it is composed, sublimity and beauty having been blended together in the most extraordinary manner."

The visit to the Causeway can be terminated at either two or four o'clock p.m., so as to make the return journey to Belfast by one of the evening trains from Portrush.

## No. 2.—Newcastle and Rostrevor.

THIS excursion can be accomplished in one day. The most usual route, and for many reasons the best, is to go to Newcastle by the County Down Railway, proceed to Rostrevor by car, and return to Belfast by the Great Northern Railway. Tickets are issued for the railway portion of the trip at 10s. first, and 7s. second class. The mail-car fare, which is 3s., must be paid separately. On Wednesdays return tickets to Newcastle are issued at 3s. first, and 2s. second class.

County Down is remarkable for the inequality of its surface—a perpetual rise and fall in the landscape—rendering it highly picturesque. In no other part of Ireland, perhaps, can so much beauty be seen in a single day, at so small a cost.

Tourists can leave Belfast by the County Down Railway at 7.30 a.m., and arrive in Downpatrick at 8.50.

### DOWNPATRICK

**DESERVES** more than a passing notice, on account of its being the burial place of the Patron Saint of Ireland. Here, it is said, St. Patrick found a resting-place about 493. A cathedral was founded in this neighbourhood at a very early date, and in 1790 was restored from a state of dilapidation.

Downpatrick is a market-town, and a Parliamentary borough, the seat of Down Diocese, and assize town for County Down.

The County Down Lunatic Asylum is situated on an elevation about a quarter of a mile from the town. It was completed in 1869, at a cost of £80,000, and is capable of accommodating 350 inmates. It is surrounded by a park of about 60 acres, and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. For accommodation and architectural beauty, it is not surpassed in the kingdom. Downpatrick is said to be the most ancient town in Ulster, and was in very early times one of the chief places of residence for the Kings of Ulidia.

King John visited this place in 1220, and in 1316 Edward Bruce laid it in ruins.

The English held it till the middle of the 16th Century, when it fell into the hands of the Irish, but only to be again captured by the aggressive Saxons. At a distance of two miles from the town the Cistercian Abbey of Inch was situated. The sewed muslin trade is carried on extensively in the neighbourhood.

Ardglass, a good fishing station, lies S.E., at a distance of 7 miles. This was at one time an important town, as the ruins of 5 Anglo-Norman Castles testify.

From Downpatrick to Newcastle, a distance of 13 miles, the journey is continued by rail.

### NEWCASTLE

Is situated on Dundrum Bay, and is one of the most fashionable watering places in County Down. There is excellent bathing accommodation; the beach is very safe, and has a fine sandy shore. There are good baths, which were erected on the site of the Castle after that building was taken down. The "Annesley Arms" and "Bellevue" hotels are both good houses, and well managed.

There is a fine promenade facing the sea, and at a short distance a good chalybeate spa is situated.

Donard Lodge, the beautiful residence of the Dowager-Countess Annesley, is one of the chief attractions of the place. The lodge was built in 1824 by the late Earl. The demesne is enclosed by a wall, the plantations are extensive, and the grounds very beautiful. The walks are laid out with taste, flowering shrubs grow luxuriantly, and make a pleasant blending with trees of larger and hardier growth. The principal feature of attraction in the grounds, however, is the Glen River, with its rocky sides and pretty waterfalls. The river rises between Slieve Donard and Slieve Commedagh. Unless after heavy rains, it has not a large volume of water, but it is at all times exceedingly beautiful. At the "Hermit's Glen" one of the prettiest cataracts is formed, near to which is the dining-house, whence an extensive and charming view of the surrounding country is obtained. Through the kindness of the Countess, the grounds are thrown open to visitors on week days.

Tourists who may wish to penetrate further through the glen, or climb Slieve Donard, will be well rewarded for their toil. Above the Hermit's Glen the "Ivy Rock" is reached, and by a path to the left the Icehouse.

Another small river—"Amy's River"—runs through the demesne, and falls into the sea near the Spa Well.

### SLIEVE DONARD

Is the highest mountain in Co. Down, standing about 2,800ft. above the sea level. Climbing it may be considered a good day's work, although the actual ascent may be made in about two hours, and the descent in a little more than half that time. There are several paths by which the top may be reached, but the most usual is by the entrance gate of Donard Lodge; and by the path to the left, through the plantation, whence you emerge near the granite quarries. There is a good deal of climbing at this point, but by keeping close to the river, and then ascending the brow of a hill, you reach a table land, with Thomas Mountain nearly behind and on the right, while the cone of the Donard is a little to the left and in front. Pass obliquely across this space—which is rather boggy, especially after rain—and you come to the foot of the cone on its N.E., and here there are paths which can be trodden, while on the East side the ground is rough and broken, and on the West it is both steep and dangerous.

When you reach the lower cairn of stones you can see the village, and now only about a hundred yards lie between you and the highest peak in Ulster. On ascending to the large cairn you have before you one of the most magnificent views to be obtained in this country, comprising the coast of Scotland, the mountains of Cumberland, and the Wicklow ranges beyond Dublin. Beneath you the whole country spreads like a vast garden, with towns, villages, and homesteads dotted here and there, like little wooden toys. The Bay of Carlingford looks like a good trout pond, and the sea like a lake, with the Isle of Man in its centre.

The whole range of the Mourne Mountains extends at your feet ; its cone-shaped summits looking like so many eggs deposited in sand. Altogether, the view is one not to be forgotten, and one which well repays the labour of climbing.

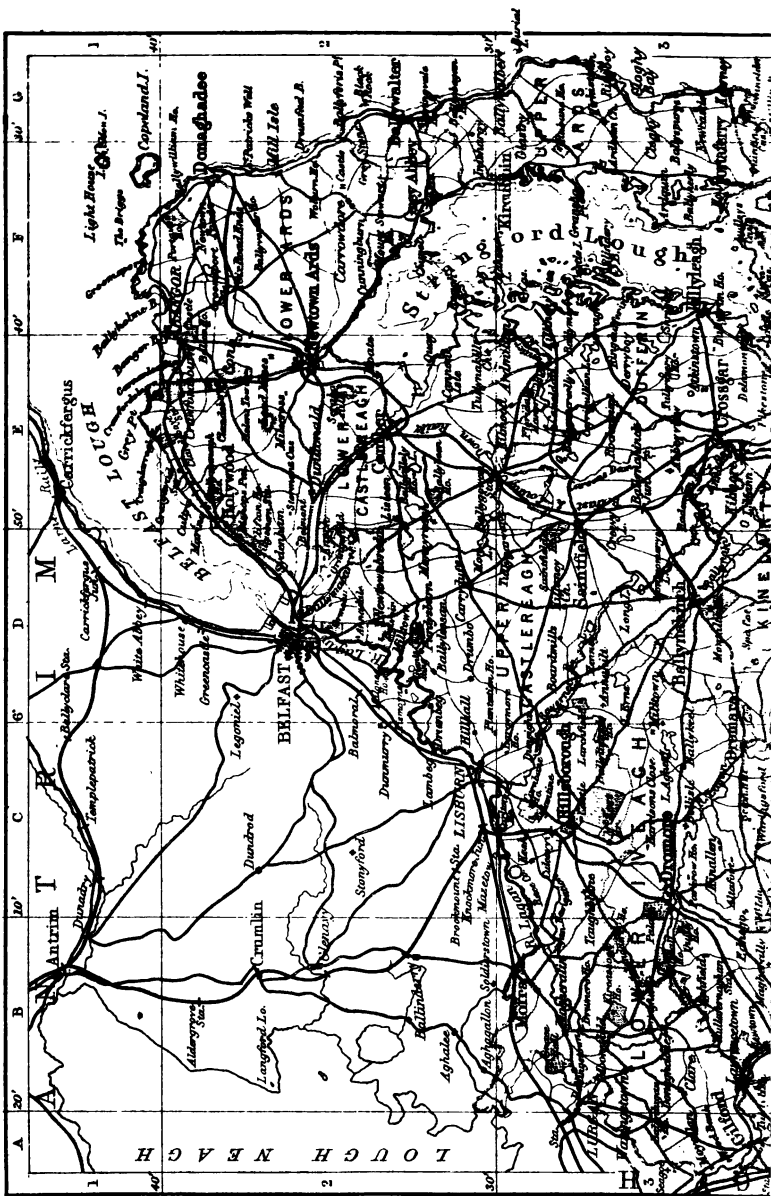
The name of the mountain has been derived from St. Donard, who was born about the close of the 5th Century. He was the son of the King of Ulster, and became bishop of a church which he founded in the plain below ; but he spent much of his time as a hermit on the top of the mountain, in a building which he erected, and the remains of which were standing during the last century.

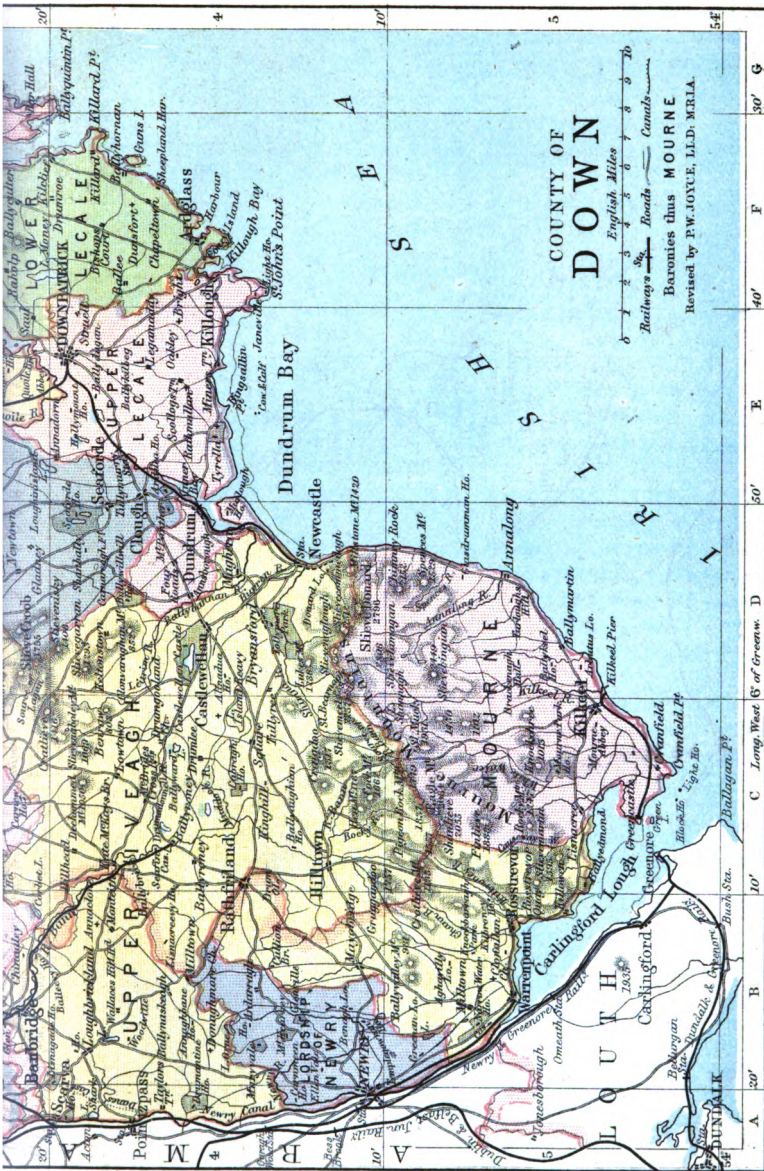
The mountain-top may be reached by another route, which, although somewhat longer, is no less pleasant. It offers to those who are stopping for a time in Newcastle, a pleasant day's excursion. You take the Kilkeel Road, past the harbour, noting the Widow's Row, residences built for the widows of fishermen who were lost in the bay in 1843. Further on, a little stream is crossed, named Patrick's Stream, near which two remarkable fissures are pointed out : one, Maggie's Leap, a wide chasm near the shore, across which a maiden leaped when pursued by some ruffians ; another, Armour's Hole, in which the murdered body of one James Armour was found 180 years ago.

Two miles from Newcastle you reach the Bloody Bridge, which derives its name from a massacre perpetrated here in 1641. The Glen of this river is very picturesque, and by its side is the best means of ascent. From the head of the river a short walk will enable you to gain the top of Slieve Donard. The walk on this South side is not difficult, as the soil is grassy and dry.

The tourist, having satisfied his curiosity, will now ask the best means of descent. On getting to the foot of the cone, take a little path to the left, near the Eagle's Rock, and make for a hollow in the

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W. STRAIN & SONS,

BELFAST.





Glen, which will bring you to the White River, at some distance above the Ice-house. Keep to the left of the stream till you reach the Ice-house, then through the plantation you will easily find your way to the entrance of Donard Lodge. The descent is considered by many more fatiguing than the ascent.

The whole neighbourhood abounds in beautiful drives and walks, which render Newcastle a pleasant place in which to spend a short holiday.

#### BRYANSFORD

Is situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Newcastle. It is a pretty village, on the property of Lord Roden, whose beautiful seat, TOLLYMORE PARK, is one of the chief attractions of the neighbourhood.

The house is not open to strangers, but the park may be entered on foot on Tuesdays and Fridays, and on other days by ticket, which may be had from the Agent, or at the Annesley Arms, Newcastle, or the Roden Arms, Bryansford.

At the entrance to the park is an obelisk, erected to the memory of the Earl's brother.

The park contains about 2,000 acres, and extends for two miles up the valley, through which flows the Shimna River. On either side of the River there are walks. The variety and beauty of the scenery are very remarkable. The trees are of a very fine description, many of the oaks and silver firs being conspicuous by their abundant and beautiful foliage.

The Dining-House is situated on the South bank of the river, and a little higher up, where the stream is spanned by a suspension bridge, a cave, called "The Hermitage," is found. Near the Hermitage is a stone with a curious inscription in Greek—"Clanbrassil, to his very dear friend Monthermer, Anno 1770."

A very enjoyable day may be passed in Tollymore Park, where numerous and diversified walks lead the visitor to many charming and interesting points of view.

#### DUNDRUM

Is situated on the Downpatrick line of rail in Dundrum Bay, three miles from Newcastle, and four from Castlewellan. It is a small sea-port town, and is much resorted to by Summer visitors. The air is very mild, as the place is well sheltered by the sandhills of Murlough. There is a good hotel, with excellent baths and ornamental grounds. The marine residence of Lord Downshire is situated here, and above

the town is a fine ruin of an old castle, supposed to have been built by Sir John de Courcey about the end of the 12th Century.

The castle and the surrounding country formerly belonged to the Maginnesis, Lords of Iveagh. It was purchased by Viscount Blundel, ancestor of the Marquis of Downshire.

About a mile from Dundrum, on the road to Newcastle, near Sliderryford Bridge, is a very perfect specimen of one of the Cromlechs which abound in the North of Ireland. It consists of a large granite stone, 7ft. 6in. by 7ft. 6in., and in girth 19ft., resting on three other large stones, one of granite and two of slate rock.

#### CASTLEWELLAN

Is a thriving market town, four miles from Newcastle, and is situated on the property of Earl Annesley, whose beautiful mansion stands at the foot of Slieve-na-lat (or the Red Mountain) and on the shore of a beautiful lake abounding with fish. The park is finely wooded and beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the whole range of the Mourne Mountains. It has an area of over 100 acres, in which several varieties of deer are found, and many wild fowl, of various descriptions. The Castle is a very handsome structure, erected by the present Earl, and situated between the mountain and the lake. The house contains some valuable pictures. Admission is by special order only.

The church in the town is a handsome building, erected by Lord Annesley.

Spinning, weaving, and bleaching are carried on extensively in the neighbourhood.

From Newcastle to Rostrevor the distance is twenty miles. The road, running the greater part of the way by the seashore, is level and good, and passes through the villages of Annaloney and Kilkeel. The journey must be made on cars: these may be either the excursion cars of Norton & Co. or private conveyances procured at the hotel. At almost every fresh turn in the road the peaks of the Mourne range of mountains present a new aspect and relationship, and in few drives of the same extent will the tourist get so many charming pictures of beautiful scenery, or so much ozone free from malarial impurity.

#### KILKEEL

Is a thriving little town of 4,000 inhabitants. It is situated half a mile from the sea, and has a pier with 14ft. draft of water. There

are several churches, a market-house, two hotels, a courthouse, and a bank. Flax and grain markets are held weekly, also a monthly fair. There is a good Cromlech close to the town.

### ROSTREVOR.

THERE are few places in Ireland, or, indeed, perhaps in the United Kingdom, that offer stronger attractions to visitors who love the beautiful in nature, and desire a few days rest and tranquil enjoyment, than Rostrevor, which has been called the "Montpellier of Ireland." It is open to the sea, and commands a magnificent view of the lovely bay of Carlingford. The adjacent hills protect it completely from the North and East winds, while its inhabitants luxuriate in the soft Southern breezes. During the Spring months it is a popular health resort, and strangers from more exposed localities flock to this sanatorium in large numbers. The town is situated on rising ground, overlooking the bay, and has a background of mountains, interspersed with beautiful valleys, and pure water streams. It is difficult to conceive of a lovelier spot than this, as seen on a fine, sunny day.

Lodgings are plentiful and commodious, and there are three hotels of large dimensions. Sangster's Hotel, in the town, is a model of comfort. At the Quay is situated the "Woodside," a good hotel, and also the "Mourne Hotel," which is in every respect up to present requirements, being spacious, convenient, and comfortable.

A large hall on the Quay, formerly a skating rink, is now used as a public assembly hall.

From the Quay the visitor may ascend the mountain, whence he will obtain a magnificent view of a beautiful landscape. On the side of the hill, before reaching the top, an immense boulder of granite is seen. It is called "Clough More," or the Great Stone, and it has always puzzled the visitor to account for how it came into its present position. As there are other stones of an oblong shape near it, it may be that it formed part of a Cromlech, of which there are so many situated in County Down.

A tramway connects Rostrevor with Warrenpoint. Between these two towns, and situated above the beach, is an obelisk erected to the memory of General Ross, a native of Rostrevor. The title of the family, who still reside here, is, "Ross of Bladensburg," General Ross having earned that distinction on the 24th August, 1814.

## WARRENPOINT

Is a little sea-port town on Carlingford Lough, and derives its name from an extensive rabbit-warren, which at one time was kept here.

There is a good quay, and a lively trade is carried on. Vessels for Newry await the tide here, and steamers occasionally ply between this port and Liverpool and Glasgow. The beach is excellent for bathing, and the water is always pure. The town is supplied with gas. There are good churches representing the various denominations. Petty sessions are held every second week, and a fair on the last Friday of each month.

Narrow-Water Castle stands about two miles from Warrenpoint. Its name is derived from its position at a contracted portion of the river. It was erected in 1212, by Hugh De Lacy, to protect the ferry, and command the pass to the town of Newry. It was destroyed in 1641, and rebuilt by the Duke of Ormond in 1663. The present owner, Mr. Hall, has had it restored, and now it is a striking feature in the landscape, standing as it does on a rocky mound, in the midst of a beautiful combination of wood, water, and mountain.

From Warrenpoint the tourist will return to Belfast by rail.

The first town reached is

## NEWRY,

AN extensive market town and Parliamentary borough. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, with 2,000 Parliamentary voters. The river on which the town is built, and which is navigable for vessels of 1,000 tons, is crossed by 8 bridges. It is 5 miles from Carlingford Lough. The town is very beautifully situated on the side of a hill, and the streets rise picturesquely in tiers. The town appears to be very substantial and well built. It connects the counties of Down and Armagh, a portion being built in each county. It is well provided with market places, schools, and churches. Extensive manufactories have been erected here, embracing flour mills, spinning and weaving factories, tan yards, coach buildings, and brass foundries.

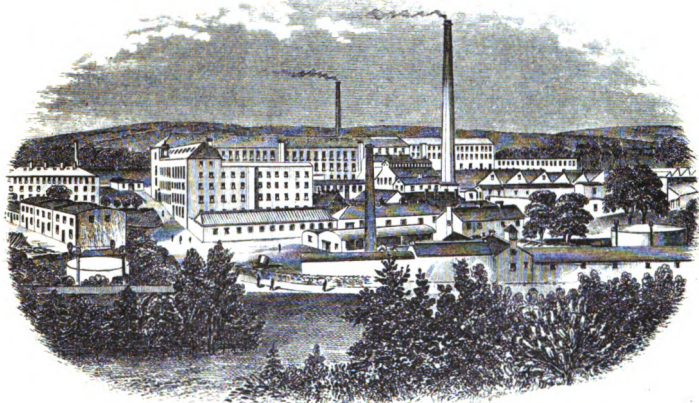
Newry is a very ancient town, whose existence can be traced back to the 12th Century, but its prosperity did not commence before the 16th century. The owner is the Earl of Kilmorey, who retains some very exceptional ecclesiastical powers.

A granite obelisk stands at the end of the town, erected to the memory of the late Trevor Corry, Esq., by his fellow townsmen.

## BESSBROOK.

THE bleachgreens in the North of Ireland are quite a feature of the country, one of the best being situated at Bessbrook, which is on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, near Newry.

Bessbrook is in many respects the most remarkable town in Ireland. It was built by Messrs. Richardson, Sons, & Owden for the accommodation of their workpeople. The fame of this community has spread to far distant countries, and it will be pleasing to the friends of social progress to know that the success and prosperity of this interesting experiment is beyond the reach of doubt. The leading characteristics of the village, and its internal economy, are—its



BESSBROOK.

beautiful situation, and the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks. The village has neither pawnshop, public-house, nor police-office, and seems to get on excellently well without any of these customary resources of civilisation.

Approaching the town, the mills are the great objects of attraction. They are of considerable dimensions—towering aloft and spreading to all points of the compass. Some of the buildings are of the stereotyped style of mill architecture—plain granite walls, thickly studded with oblong windows set in at regular intervals; and portions of the works used for warehouses and storing are, as regards

their stability, elegance, and elaborate architecture, fit to occupy a prominent position in the proudest of our city streets. Wandering from building to building, from courtyard to courtyard, one is impressed with an air of vastness, which the roar of innumerable machines and the bustle of thousands of workpeople do not by any means dissipate. Here the visitor could follow the flax through every stage of the spinning and weaving processes; for, although the firm styles itself the Bessbrook Spinning Company only, the weaving which is done here is of that quality which no looms in the world can surpass.

At Bessbrook about £200,000 worth of raw material is worked up every year, £70,000 is paid in wages, and over 3,000 people are kept in constant employment.

At Gorahwood Station carriages are changed for Belfast. This locality is famous for its quarries of Irish granite. Messrs. John Robinson & Son, of Belfast, were the first to develop these quarries, and to establish for the stone its present high reputation for architectural purposes.

#### PORTADOWN

Is built on the River Bann. It is an important railway junction, and a good market town. Few towns have had such a rapid rise. In 1816 its population was 600; at present there are 8,000 inhabitants.

It is an important town for the manufacture of linen goods, and contains several weaving factories and a spinning mill.

It has a public park of over 20 acres, tastefully laid out, and planted with evergreens. A public library and reading-room have been established, and are open daily.

#### LURGAN

Is the next town of importance on the railway line. It is situated in County Armagh, 20 miles from Belfast, and is a prosperous manufacturing town of some 11,000 inhabitants. This is the chief centre for the manufacture of cambric handkerchiefs and damasks, many of the Belfast merchants having built power-loom factories here. The lord of the manor, Lord Lurgan, lives close to the town in a mansion—Brownlow House—which is situated in a beautiful demesne.

#### LISBURN

Is in County Antrim. It is a Parliamentary borough, returning one member, and is an important manufacturing and market town of

11,000 inhabitants. It is on the property of Sir Richard Wallace, and is considered one of the handsomest towns in Ireland.

Its old name was Lisnagarvey. It was the place selected by the Huguenots for their residence in this country. Many of the descendants of these French refugees still reside in this neighbourhood.

Belfast is reached after a pleasant and not too fatiguing day's journey.

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### No. 3.—Larne and Garron Tower.

FOR a pleasant day's trip from Belfast, at an exceedingly moderate cost, there is no selection that can be made better than that to Larne by rail, thence by car to Carnlough or Garron Tower, returning the same day.

The time table and fares are as follows :—

To Glenarm and Back (including conveyance by Mr. H. M'Neill's car).—1st class and car, 5s 3d ; second class and car, 4s 3d ; third class and car, 3s 6d.

To Carnlough and Back.—1st class and car, 5s 9d ; 2nd class and car, 4s 9d ; 3rd class and car, 4s.

Service (week-days).—Belfast, dep. (train) 6.10, 9.30 a.m.; Larne, arr. (train) 7.50, 10.50 a.m.; Larne, dep. 8.10, 11 a.m.; Glenarm, arr. about 9.40 a.m., 12.30 p.m.; Carnlough, arr. about 10.10 a.m., 1.25 p.m.

Return—Carnlough, dep. 3.30 or 5.10 p.m.; Glenarm, dep. 3.55 or 6.10 p.m.; Larne, arr. 5.30 or 7.50 p.m.; Larne, dep. (train) 5.45 or 8.10 p.m.; Belfast, arr. (train), 7.5 or 9.25 p.m.

On Sundays Mr. M'Neill's conveyances leave Larne Station for Glenarm and Carnlough on arrival of the 9.25 a.m. train from Belfast, returning in time for the 8.50 p.m. train from Larne.

When a party is going to spend the day at Garron Tower, and return to Belfast by the last train from Larne, it will be best to engage beforehand one of Mr. Henry M'Neill's carriages, as by this means the vehicle will accompany the tourists all the way to the Tower ; whereas, travelling by the mail car, they will be obliged to climb the steep cliff at Garron Point.



At Carrickfergus Junction the journey may be said to commence, and passing Carrick Castle, around which cling so many historic records (see Excursion 7), Kilroot is reached, a parish once held for a short time by Dean Swift, and where it is said the first Presbyterian Church in Ireland was planted. At Whitehead may be seen the remains of an old square stronghold. Soon after, Larne Lough comes into view, with Islandmagee beyond. Although called an island, it is only a peninsula, and extends about seven miles from North to South, with an average breadth of two miles. The inhabitants are all of Scottish descent, and in dialect, manners and customs, greatly resemble the residents on the opposite shore of Ayrshire. On the East side of the island the headlands are bold and lofty, and rise almost perpendicularly out of the water. "The Gobbins," as this promontory is called, was the scene of fearful carnage during the rebellion of 1641. Their name is derived from the famous builder, Goban Saer, who gets credit for having formed these mural cliffs. On the island is an ancient Cromlech, and at Brown's Bay is a very curious rocking stone, known as the Giant's Cradle.

Passing the village of Glynn, Larne comes into full view, with its beautiful new hotel, "The Olderfleet," standing on the Curran, near the ruin of Olderfleet Castle. Here Edward Bruce landed in 1315, with the design of making himself King of Ireland.

#### LARNE

Is distant from Belfast 24 miles by rail, and is connected with Ballymena by a narrow-gauge line, which conveys large quantities of iron ore for shipment to the port. The population is 4,000. There is a large market-place; also a commodious town hall. The market-day is Wednesday. Petty Sessions are held every second week. It has one newspaper. Owing to the enterprise and liberality of James Chaine, Esq., M.P., the owner of the port, Larne is fast becoming an important town, and its port, which is at all times safe and accessible to ships of large tonnage, is likely to become one of the most favourite points of connection with England and Scotland.

There are steamers daily between Larne and Stranraer, the sea passage occupying only about 2½ hours.

One of the State Line steamers calls every Saturday to embark passengers for America.

The town is well supplied with churches, all the leading denominations being represented.

There are many handsome residences in the neighbourhood.

## THE COAST ROAD.

The method of travelling from Larne will depend very much on the size of the party, the time to be spent, and the amount of money allotted to this particular trip. If economy be a consideration, then by all means take a through ticket by the mail car; the horses are good, the drivers civil, obliging, and often highly entertaining. But if the weather be fine—and this trip should be undertaken only in fine weather—and the party number half a dozen, with time at their disposal to make a few halts by the way, there is probably no equal mileage in Ireland with scenery so beautiful and so varied, as may be found on the North-Eastern boundary of Co. Antrim.

The coast road is a fine example of expensive engineering, being in many places cut out of the solid limestone. This new road is entered about two miles from Larne. The first object which claims attention is "The Maidens," as the twin lighthouses are called, which keep guard over the Irish shore, and warn ships of the dangers in the immediate vicinity. They are situated about nine miles from land, and often the weather is so stormy that the lighthouse-keeper cannot communicate with Larne for many weeks. .

It will be noticed how the rocks vary in their relative position, as seen from different points of view on the Glenarm Road.

About four miles from Larne stands Ballygally Head. The face of the hill has enormous basaltic pillars, in formation somewhat resembling those at the Giant's Causeway. These pillars have been named "Corn Sacks" by the residents.

Nearly opposite this is a detached rock of considerable dimensions, on which stood an ancient castle, built by the Shaw family 250 years ago. This castle fell into the hands of the rebels in 1641. The greatest interest attached to this spot is a tradition which forms the groundwork for a very interesting romance—"O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief"—written by a member of the medical profession.

The present building, which may be looked upon as the Castle of Cairn—the district being called Cairncastle—is a square stone building at the angle of the bay. The Coastguard Station and Boat-house are near.

The road from this part is very interesting, as headland and bay alternate with ever-varying effect for many miles. In the Winter time it is especially grand: then the mighty ocean lashes itself into fury as it expends its strength on the gigantic masses of stone which

form the coast road, the spray meanwhile drenching the traveller ; but by the Summer tourist everything is seen in its fairest aspect.

As Glenarm is approached the headland becomes bold and precipitous. In some places overhanging blocks of limestone threaten the safety of the traveller, and frequently after heavy rains immense boulders, weighing hundreds of tons, fall on to the public highway, completely interrupting traffic.

### GLENARM

Is beautifully situated at the mouth of the river which flows through the glen, deer-park, and demesne of Lord Antrim. The Castle of Glenarm has been the family residence of the M'Donnells since their departure from Dunluce Castle, when an accident to that building made them seek a quieter and safer spot. The Castle is built in fine old Gothic style, and is surrounded by some very large timber, beautiful gardens, and suitable offices. The present owner has not resided here for some years. The entrance to the Castle is by a bridge crossing the river, and through a lofty Barbican gateway, which bears the following inscription :—

*"With the leave of God this Castle was built by Sir Randle M'Donnell Knight, Erle of Antrim, having to his wife Dame Aellis O'Neill, in the year of our Lord God, 1636.*

*"Deus est adiutor meus."*

The view, both up the river and seaward, is extremely pretty. The demesne is extensive, and the Glen, which is walled in for some miles, is lost in the mountain range which divides it from the Braid Valley. The Deer-park is said to produce the choicest venison in the kingdom.

The town itself is somewhat old-fashioned, but it always looks clean and tidy. The water of the bay is particularly pure, and offers great attractions to bathers. The harbour affords accommodation to both steamers and sailing vessels, which bring into port coals, slates, &c., taking as their return cargo, whiting, iron-ore, and limestone. There are good schools, quarterly fairs, whiting mills, and numerous churches in connection with the village.

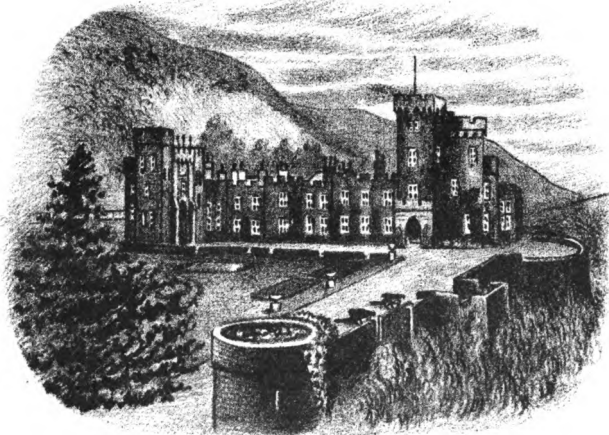
### CARNLOUGH

Is distant from Glenarm about three miles, and is a pleasant little village, situated on a beautiful sandy beach. The bay is picturesque.

The harbour was formed by the late Marchioness of Londonderry, and from it a lively trade is carried on with Scotland and England. The place is frequented by numerous visitors during the Summer months.

On leaving Carnlough, the first important residence reached is that of Mr. Turnley, of Drumnasole.

The road to Garron Tower is entered to the left about a mile from Garron Point, and in following its winding course, the table-land on which the Tower is built comes into view. The point upon which the Castle stands, when viewed from either side of the coast road, shows plainly that it has at some distant period slipped down from the higher ground above, where it formed part of Knockore Hill. On arriving at the Castle grounds, the scenery is really



GARRON TOWER.

magnificent ; landward the densely wooded hillside rises abruptly to a height of several hundred feet, while far below the calm sea may be seen at intervals through the rich verdure. Southward a grand vista opens to the gaze in a beautiful valley stretching away to the distant hill tops. Along the coast are seen the Glenarm and Ballygally headlands, with the Maiden Lighthouses and Islandmagee beyond. In the farther distance, the Scotch coast appears in clear perspective, the whole presenting a picture rarely equalled for grandeur

and variety of outline and colouring. The gardens, greenhouses, vinery, and roastery, display an amount of taste and skill seldom surpassed, and are all the more striking here amidst their rugged surroundings, as if the convulsions of nature had only paved the way for a paradise of flowers. Art has here triumphed over the desolations of nature, and has transformed the *débris* of a geological catastrophe into a scene of matchless order and the rarest beauty. Garron Tower is used as a Summer residence by the Londonderry family. It is a castellated mansion, built, for the most part, of the basalt of the district, whose dark grey tint art has changed to the hue of ebony.

The solitary position, and the unique aspect of the building, with the immovable hills towering above it, and the unresting ocean beating at its feet, make on the visitor an impression he is certain never to forget.

Tourists are permitted to inspect the many curiosities and war trophies treasured up in the building; but cards of admission must be procured from the Agent of the Estate, at the Rent Office in Carnlough. Almost daily during the Summer months pic-nic parties visit this favourite resort, and, indeed, in the whole of the Island there is not perhaps a pleasanter spot where to enjoy a holiday.

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## No. 4.

### Shane's Castle and Lough Neagh.

SHANE'S CASTLE Demesne is open to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays. The tourist has the choice of three methods of proceeding thither. He may go by the Great Northern line of rail, via Lisburn to Antrim, or to Antrim direct, by Northern Counties Railway; or he may proceed to Randalstown on the same line, and enter Shane's Castle by the gate at that town. The latter is the best route, and will enable him to examine the Lough shore first, Antrim next, and to return, if he wishes, by a different route, via Crumlin and Lisburn to Belfast.

Taking the 9.50 train at York Street Station, the journey is made as in Route 1, Excursion No. 1, as far as Cookstown Junction,

where carriages are changed for Randalstown, the train arriving there at 11 o'clock.

Randalstown is situated on the River Maine, in which there is good trout and salmon fishing. It is a small market town, provided with several churches, schools, a bank, and a dispensary.

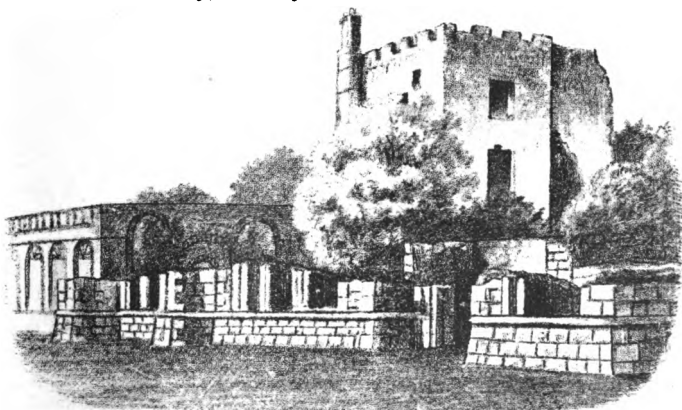
#### SHANE'S CASTLE PARK

Is entered close to the railway station, and extends nearly to Antrim, a distance of four miles. The ancient trees in the Park are exceedingly fine, and many exotics have been planted more recently, offering to the eye an attractive blending of colour.

The Park abounds in flora of the most varied description ; orchids display their racemes or spikes of fancifully constructed flowers in profusion. Here, as in the great plan of creation, nothing is thrown away, there is no waste of force or of material, the interspaces of the forest are filled up with undershrubs and perennial or annual herbs, and even vacancies left by these, afford *habitant* for moss, lichens, and fungi.

#### SHANE'S CASTLE,

THE beautiful residence of Lord O'Neill, is situated near the shores of Lough Neagh, and has long been the seat of a noble line of old Irish chieftains. The O'Neills have been a Royal race in Ulster ever since it had a history, and they are not less famous than ancient.



SHANE'S CASTLE.

In connection with Royal Irish families, it has long been a tradition that the Banshee attends upon them to warn of danger or approaching death. For ages the Banshee has been associated with Shane's Castle.

The Banshee is the wildest of all the Irish superstitions. The spirit assumes the form of a woman, sometimes young and beautiful, sometimes old and ugly ; her long hair floats over her shoulders, and



THE BANSHEE.

she is attired in loose white drapery. Her duty is to wait upon the family upon earth, and warn any of the members of approaching misfortune. This she does by a peculiar wail of a mournful character, something like the melancholy sound of the wind, but with a human voice distinctly audible, and as if coming from a great distance.

She is sometimes seen, but only by the person on whom she waits, and whom she never abandons, even in poverty or distress.

Her visits are usually at night.

"The Banshee mournful wails,  
In the midst of the silent, lonely night.  
Plaintive she sings the song of death."

Another tradition in connection with the O'Neill family may here find a place. In the Arms of Ulster it will be seen that the "red hand" has a prominent position. It was introduced thus:—In an ancient expedition for the conquest of Ireland, the leader declared that whoever would first touch the shore should possess the territory. One of his followers, coveting the reward, and seeing that another boat was likely to reach the land first, seized an axe, and with it cut off his left hand, which he flung on shore, and so was the first to *touch* it. He claimed the soil, and from him sprang the O'Neills, the Royal race of Ulster. Hence it is that a sinister hand gules became the armorial ensign of the province.

The crest of the family is "The Bloody Hand," with the motto, "*Lamh dearg Éirín*," "The Red Hand of Ireland." The present Castle is a modern building, which was erected to take the place of the former baronial hall. The latter was burned in 1816, having caught fire through the ignition of some jackdaws' nests in one of the chimneys. The fire occurred while the noble host was entertaining a party of visitors.

The ruin of the old Castle occupies a fortified esplanade commanding the Lake. Extensive vaults are connected with the ruin.

### LOUGH NEAGH

Is the largest Lake in the United Kingdom. It is twenty miles long by fifteen in breadth; contains an area of nearly 100,000 acres, and is forty-eight feet above the sea level at low tide. Very curiously, its greatest depth is only forty-seven feet. A canal connects it with Belfast and Lough Erne. Its origin is steeped in mystery. It is said that during the 1st Century of the Christian Era a fountain burst forth and filled what had previously been a valley.

The Irish Giant, Finn M'Coul, also gets the credit of having formed it, by removing the materials out of which the Isle of Man was constructed, and, strange to say, this island has almost the same outline as the Lough. It is confidently affirmed that round towers .



and other buildings have been seen in the bottom of the Lake on a clear day, and the National Poet has embodied the idea in the beautiful lines—

“ On Lough Neagh’s banks, as the fisherman strays,  
When the clear soft eve’s declining,  
He sees the round towers of other days  
In the waves beneath him shining.

“ Thus shall memory often, in dreams sublime,  
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over ;  
And sighing, look through the waves of time  
For the long faded glories they cover.”

*Moore.*

The waters of Lough Neagh have the remarkable properties of petrifying wood. It is thought by some that only the holly becomes petrified ; by others, that it changes any description of wood, and by a few, that even the legs of the fishermen, after a time, become whetstones.

“ Lough Neagh hones ! Lough Neagh hones !  
You put them in sticks, and you take ’em out stones,”

is the popular cry of the vendors of these curious petrifications. There are diversified opinions held about the petrifying properties of these waters. It was formerly believed that the whole of the Lough possessed this peculiar power. More recently it has been attributed to the Crumlin River alone, and the Field Naturalists more recently still say that this petrified wood is found on a bed of clay at various depths, and comes to the surface only occasionally as it is washed up by the action of the water.

Ram’s Island lies about a mile from the shore, and on it stand the remains of a Round Tower. The Lough abounds in a small fish called *pallin*, the taking of which gives employment to a number of people living on the shores.

#### ANTRIM.

FROM Shane’s Castle Antrim is soon reached. It is a small market town, composed mainly of one long street. Its buildings, churches, and schools are such as are usual in a place of 2,000 inhabitants.

The Six Mile Water flows through it, before joining the Lough half-a-mile further on. This place was the seat of a religious com-

munity from an early date. The Abbey stood in the vicinity of the Round Tower, where, some years ago, extensive foundations were unearthed; human remains were discovered close by.

A castle is mentioned as having been built at Antrim in 1226. In the rebellion of 1641, so often referred to in connection with many old castles in Ulster, Major Ellis, on behalf of the English, defended this castle from an attack of the Irish, who were led, 4,000 strong, by Turlough O'Neill.

In 1649 the town was burned. In 1662 Sir John Clotworthy re-edified the castle, leaving it almost as it stands at present. Sir John was made Viscount Masserene in 1660.

The entrance to the Castle is at the lower end of the Main Street. The Castle contains at least one curious relic—the Speaker's Chair of the last Irish Parliament. The Mace used in the Irish Parliament is also in the possession of Lord Masserene. The last sitting of the Irish House of Commons was on the 10th of June, 1800; the Speaker, the Right Hon. John Foster, who was warmly opposed to the Union, "left the chair" that day figuratively, but actually took it and other insignia of office away with him, declaring that he would keep it and them until they were required by his successor. His son subsequently married the Viscountess Masserene, and the Speaker's Chair found its way to Antrim Castle, where it remains until this day, and is shown to all who are curious in such matters; but a written order must be procured from Lord Masserene for its inspection.

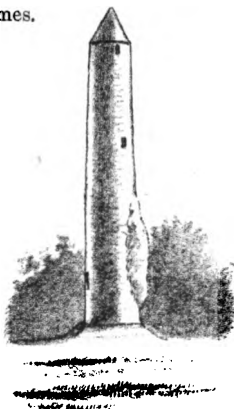
During the Rebellion of 1798, Lord O'Neill was slain in the town in an encounter with the Irish insurgents.

Antrim is the birth-place of the eminent surgeon, John Abernethy. One of the chief objects of attraction in Antrim is

#### THE ROUND TOWER.

It is within a few minutes' walk of the railway station, and is one of the most perfect examples of its kind in Ireland. The Tower is round and tapering, the roof conical, and the doorway elevated above the ground. It stands ninety-five feet high, and has its windows at the top, facing the cardinal points. The doorway and lintel are formed of porphyry, and above the door a cross is found, cut on one of the stones. Regarding the age and uses of these Round Towers, the ablest and most competent authorities are not agreed. The writings regarding them date back 200 years. One school of antiquarians

regard them as belonging to Christian, and another to pre-Christian times.



THE ROUND TOWER.

Of their uses nothing is known, whatever may be conjectured. Whether these towers—monuments of a by-gone age—were for sepulture, for storing treasure, for purposes of war or of worship, is the secret of the past, and in all probability will so remain ; but that they have been found in close proximity to monastic buildings, is at least suggestive.

From Antrim a little diversity may be obtained in the matter of scenery, by returning to Belfast via Lisburn. The railway line runs parallel with the shore of Lough Neagh for a great part of the way, and the district passed through is one of the best in the county for agriculture and grazing. The train is timed to leave Antrim at 5.55, and to arrive in Belfast at 7.15.

## No. 5.—Belen's Tower and Greyabbey,

WITH THE TOWNS OF

HOLYWOOD, BANGOR, DONAGHADEE, & NEWTOWNARDS.

ONE of the most convenient, although not by any means the most easily executed trips, may be made by taking a circuitous route through that portion of County Down lying between the Loughs of Belfast and Strangford, or a separate day may be devoted to each of the chief objects of interest. Both are within driving distance of Belfast, and both have a railway only a few miles off, and either offers the pleasure-seeker material enough for an enjoyable holiday. But as the entire journey may be easily accomplished in one day, it will be described here as a Circular Tour.

During the Summer months steamers ply between Belfast and Bangor, affording a pleasant and cheap means of reaching the latter town, from which cars can be taken to Helen's Tower.

But a better and pleasanter excursion for those not afraid of a little walking exercise will be to go by the Holywood Railway.

### HOLYWOOD

Is the first town on the line, four miles from Belfast. It was known in the 7th Century, and in it the Franciscans had a monastery near the place where the ruin of the old church is seen. It was early made a settlement for the Presbyterians during the plantation of Ulster. The climate of Holywood is excellent, house rents are cheap, and taxation low. Its educational and ecclesiastical advantages are very numerous. It is under the Towns Improvement Act, has a good town hall, a spacious assembly room, and a library. At one time it possessed a good pier, but the combined action of fire and water has left that little better than a ruin.

There are some good residences in the neighbourhood, and only for the distance to which its tide recedes at low water it would, doubtless, be a more popular suburb.

At Clandeboye Station you leave the train.

A visit may be made to the beautiful glen of Crawfordsburn, thence on foot you pass Clandeboye House, the Irish residence of Lord Dufferin, and Helen's Tower is reached a couple of miles further on.

### HELEN'S TOWER

Is erected on the highest hill on the Clandeboye Estate. It was built by the present Earl, on attaining his majority, as a tribute of filial affection to his mother, the Countess of Gifford, and formally named after her.

The following notice of this remarkable structure appeared some time ago in *Good Words* :—

“Clear cut out against the sky, there it stands, lashed by the winds or touched by the sun, ever firm and enduring—a fitting memorial of one of the best and noblest of women. Lady Gifford was a Sheridan, one to whom wit and beauty came as natural gifts, yet one who dipped deeply into the fount of human knowledge, and by pure sympathy with all that was good and beautiful in life, exerted a lasting influence on all those whose privilege it was to know her. Glimmering amid ferns, sedges, birches, and firs, very

calm and peaceful on a golden Autumn day, with Helen's Tower reflected on its face, is a quiet lake. Then a smart climb through a fir wood, and the Tower—a veritable Scotch tower, with “corbie stairs” and jutting turrets all complete—is before you. At the base—ment lives the old keeper with his wife; and here, after inscribing your name in the visitor's book, you follow him up the stone steps. The sleeping chamber first. A cosy little room, remarkable for the fine specimen of French embroidery which decorates the bedstead, with the quaint inscription on the tester—

“I . nightly . pitch . my . moving . tent  
A . day's . march . nearer . home.”

From here you are taken to the top. Descending again, you enter the principal chamber—octagonal, oak-panelled, with groined pointed ceiling and stained-glass windows. Over the fireplace is a niche for a silver lamp, and flanking the west window are two poetical inscriptions—that on the left, printed in gold and having reference to the lamp, is by Lord Dufferin's mother; and that on the right, printed in bold black type, is by the Poet Laureate.”

At the request of Lord Dufferin, the Poet Laureate (Lord Tennyson) wrote the following lines, which are inscribed on the wall of the Tower. The fourth line refers to a poem also inscribed on the wall of the Tower, and written by Lady Gifford to her son :—

“Helen's Tower, here I stand,  
Dominant over sea and land.  
Son's love built me, and I hold  
Mother's love engraved in gold.  
Love is in and out of time;  
I am mortal stone and lime.  
Would my granite girth were strong  
As either love, to last as long,  
I should wear my crown entire  
To and thro' the Doomsday fire,  
And be found of angel eyes  
In earth's recurring Paradise.”

At the same time a like request was made to Mr. Robert Browning. The difference in treatment of the same subject by the two poets is interesting. The following are Mr. Browning's verses :—

" Who hears of Helen's Tower may dream, perchance,  
How the Greek beauty from the Scæan gate  
Gazed on old friends, unanimous in hate,  
Death-doom'd because of her fair countenance.

Hearts would leap otherwise at thy advance,  
Lady to whom this Tower is consecrate.  
Like hers, thy face once made all eyes elate ;  
Yet, unlike hers, was blessed by every glance.

The tower of hate is outworn, far and strange,  
A transitory shame of long ago ;  
It dies into the sand from which it sprang,  
But thine, love's rock-built tower, shall fear no change,  
God's self laid stable earth's foundations so,  
When all the morning stars together sang.

April 26th, 1870."

#### BANGOR

Is a very ancient town, situated ten Irish miles from Belfast, on the coast of County Down. An old abbey was destroyed by the Danes at this place in 821. The town has been greatly improved of late years ; and on account of its close proximity to Belfast, and excellent railway and steamboat accommodation, is the most frequented of all our watering places. There are two good hotels, and numerous elegant and well furnished houses, for the convenience of visitors.

Ballyholme is a small village, situated a couple of miles from Bangor, and much frequented by visitors during the Summer. It is built on a quiet sandy bay, and is considered a safe bathing place.

The tourists' car may be taken at Bangor for

#### DONAGHADEE,

a town also built on the coast, and the nearest port to Scotland, from which it is distant only twenty-one miles. There are a beautiful harbour and lighthouse, built by Government. There is a fine beach, good lodging-house accommodation, excellent baths, and all the requisites to make this one of the most commodious watering places in the North.

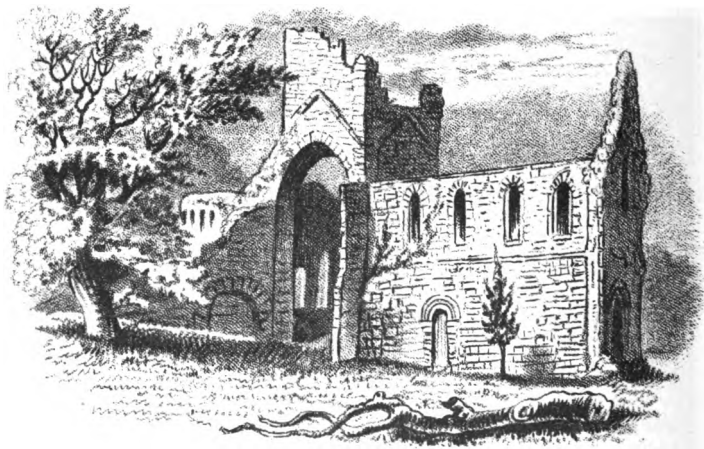
A Danish Rath, with a miniature fortress, stands at the entrance to the town, from the summit of which a fine view of the surrounding country and the distant Scottish coast can be obtained.

The Copeland Island Lighthouses lie off the coast.

From Donaghadee the tourist may as well drive to Greyabbey direct, the distance being nearly the same—six Irish miles—as from Newtownards.

#### GREYABBEY.

THE ruins of this ancient Abbey are situated on the shore of Strangford Lough, between Newtownards and Kirkcubbin. It is one of the most beautiful of the many ruins found in this country, and is in a comparatively good state of preservation. The entire nave, with a portion of the choir and transepts, is still standing. The ruins are



GREYABBEY.

ivy-covered, which adds greatly to their beauty. The cells, dormitories, and foundations can be traced, showing the great extent the building must have covered. The vicinity of these ruins is beautiful and picturesque.

The wife of John De Courci, who was daughter to the King of Man, founded this Abbey in 1193, under the title of the Abbey of St. Mary.

In the 1641 Rebellion, this Abbey was destroyed in common with many others. The owner, Mr. Montgomerie, keeps the ruin in good repair, and few persons who visit it leave without carrying away pleasant memories.

Mountstewart House, the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, is situated a short distance from Greyabbey, and so also is the beautiful country house of John Mulholland, Esq., M.P.

Strangford Lough may be considered a circumscribed arm of the sea, extending sixteen miles inland, and four or five miles across. At its entrance it is only 1,800 feet wide, and in consequence the tide is very rapid. The Lough is said to contain the apocryphal number of 365 islands—one for each day of the year. It covers an area of 36,750 acres. Along the whole of its borders are the ruins of numerous castles, strongholds of the early Anglo-Norman settlers, who maintained themselves for a long time in these forts, repelling their brave enemies as much by their cunning as their courage.

At Killyleagh, on the Western shore of the lough, one of these castles, which had been demolished, has been rebuilt by the Hamilton family, on whose property it is situated.

The journey to Newtownards must be completed by car.

## NEWTOWNARDS

STANDS at the head of Strangford Lough, but has no maritime trade or position.

The inhabitants find employment in the several factories which have been erected in the neighbourhood. Hand-loom weaving is also carried on extensively. The ruins of an old abbey, Movilla, erected by St. Finian in 550, still stand about a mile from the town. In the vicinity lead mines are worked, also stone quarries at Scrabo Hill, on the summit of which a monument stands, erected to the memory of the third Marquis of Londonderry.

Dickson & Son's Nursery—one of the best in the country—is situated at the Belfast end of the town. Rail to Belfast frequently.

In addition to these five principal excursions, any of which will occupy a whole day, there are several interesting trips about Belfast and the neighbourhood ; most of them can be accomplished in a few hours.



## No. 6.—The Giant's Ring.

VISITORS should certainly see the curious Cromlech which is situated at the Giant's Ring, four miles from Belfast, in County Down, and not far from Shaw's Bridge, on the Lagan. The best way to do so is to engage a car off the stand if the party be small, or a waggonette or break from Robson's yard, in Chichester Street, or Johnston's, Dublin Bridge, if the number reach a dozen or twenty.

Half-an-hour's drive past Queen's College by the Malone Road, and past the residences of some of the leading merchants, will bring the visitor to the spot, on approaching which the road terminates in a narrow lane leading direct to the entrance.

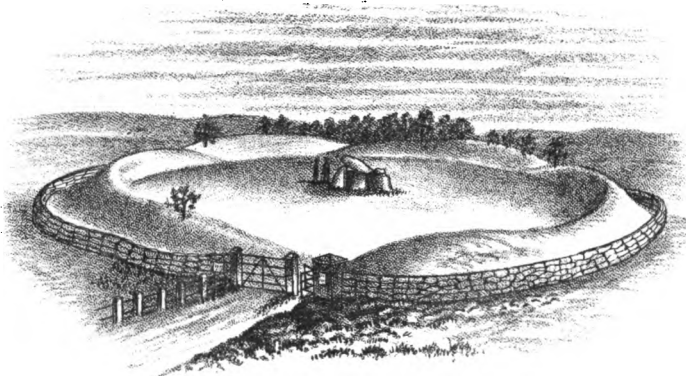
The first thing to attract attention is an inscription on the wall:—"This wall, for the protection of the Giant's Ring, was erected A.D. MDCCCXLI., by Arthur, third Viscount Dungannon."

There are many Cromlechs in various parts of the surrounding counties, and a description of this one may suffice for all. There is a circle of huge rough stones, six in number, erected on end, as if to serve as legs for a table; a covering stone some six or seven feet long surmounts them, and is poised so as to form an inclined plane. The distinguishing feature of this Cromlech is the extensive earthwork which surrounds it. This is in the form of a circle, about one-third of a mile in circumference, with openings at intervals in its circle. The Cromlech appears to be ancient and in its original condition; the Ring seems more modern, and as if restored. The position commands a far stretching and beautiful view of the surrounding country, and is not unlike what some defending army would have selected in the days of bow and arrow warfare.

Several theories as to the origin of this "stupendous work of antiquity," as it has been called, have been advanced, but there is one which we have not seen in print, and which is at least as *probable* as most of those which are recorded in connection with the Giant of the North. When you visit the Causeway you will not doubt the existence of the Giant himself, after having seen his handiwork, nor yet of his having had a "Granny," when her petrified remains are pointed out by the Guides; and in this Ring have we not evidence of his having lived in connubial bliss (?). The story goes that his wife, on one occasion, being out of temper—as even Irish ladies will be occasion-

ally—was guilty of some opposition to her lord's authority ; he thereupon summarily divorced her by removing the nuptial ring from her finger. Fearing that if he threw it into the sea it might return again, he flung it inland with all his force, and it fell in the ancient parish of Drumbo. He afterwards sent the sappers and miners of his army to cover it deeply with earth, and there it remains to the present day. As a curse rests upon the finder, no man has ever ventured to exhume it, and strangers are advised not to meddle therewith either.

As piety has always been a characteristic feature of the Irish, the altar was erected by the Giant subsequently, in a repentant mood, or in order to appease the gods for the sin of divorce.



GIANT'S RING.

It is said that there are 366 Cromiechs in Ireland ; 25 of them have been described by the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club. The origin of the name is said to be from *Crom*, who was one of the ancient Irish deities, and *Leoh*, a stone. Others say that it comes from the Celtic *Crom*, crooked, or bending, from the leaning position in which the top stone is found. These monuments occur on the Continent, in the Channel Islands, and in India, and are there termed "Dolmen." The characteristics of all are the same ; one large stone in a slanting position, supported by three or more placed upright. The sloping position is accounted for by some writers as being the result of digging under them for treasure supposed to have been hidden adjacent, the ground having in consequence given way.

Another explanation of their position is, that these Cromlechs were for sacrifice; and that the *incline* in the stone was to allow the free escape of blood. There is no doubt that this idea is erroneous. They have been long known as "Giant's Graves." That they were used for sepulture, not for sacrifice, and as the burial places of persons socially rather than physically great, is probable; this supposition is borne out by the fact that urns, bones and other relics of the dead, have been found in connection with these Cromlechs.

The Rath, known as the "Giant's Ring," is one of the largest in the district. These earth mounds are called Forts, and popularly "Forths." Different terms are applied to different portions of the structure. *Rath* to the rampart, *Lis* to the place enclosed, and *Dun* to the central mound within the rath; hence all these terms are applied to this class of structure.

Many of these forts were used as fortifications. Sir Felim O'Neill, after his defeat at Lisburn, took refuge in one of them. A house of light material was generally placed on the *Lis*, or enclosed space. Many of the Rathes had caves constructed below them, which were used probably as a place of refuge, or as a storehouse for treasure.

From the Giant's Ring the Round Tower of Drumbo should be visited. It is still some thirty feet in height; but time has laid its heavy hand upon the structure, and only the base of the former edifice remains. Its walls are four feet thick, the inner diameter about eight feet. Whether these Round Towers of Ireland are of Christian or pre-Christian origin is not agreed upon by antiquarians. It is not known whether they are monuments, fortifications, or ecclesiastical buildings, so that they still possess the charm of interesting uncertainty alike as to their origin and use.

The return journey to Belfast should be made by Farrell's Fort, another relic of a past age, Purdysburn, the residence of Mr. Batt, and Belvoir Park, the beautiful mansion of Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart., M.P., situated on the banks of the Lagan.

Adjoining Belvoir Park is Annadale, where the Duke of Wellington's mother resided when the Duke was a boy; it is called after her name—the Dale of Anna. To the right on approaching the town stands Ormeau Park, now owned by the Corporation, and open to the public. Formerly the residence of the Marquis of Donegall stood here. On the same side are the cricket-grounds of the Ulster

and North of Ireland Clubs. Passing the Gas Works, the busy thoroughfares of town come again into view. This trip can be satisfactorily made in three hours.

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## No. 7.—Carrickfergus.

CARRICKFERGUS lies ten miles from Belfast, on the Northern shore of Belfast Lough. Trains run frequently to it on the Northern Counties line. It is one of the oldest, as it was one of the most important, towns in the province. Its name is derived in the following manner :—About 320 years before Christ a certain king named Fergus was lost in a storm, and his body was cast upon a rock at this place, which has ever since been called the Rock of Fergus, or Carrickfergus.

Another Fergus, however, is claimed as having given it the name, one Fergus MacErc, who led the Dalriadic colony into Scotland in A.D. 502. From him it derived the name Knockfergus, or the Hill of Fergus.

William III. landed here before he fought the battle of the Boyne, and the stone is still pointed out on which he stepped in landing.

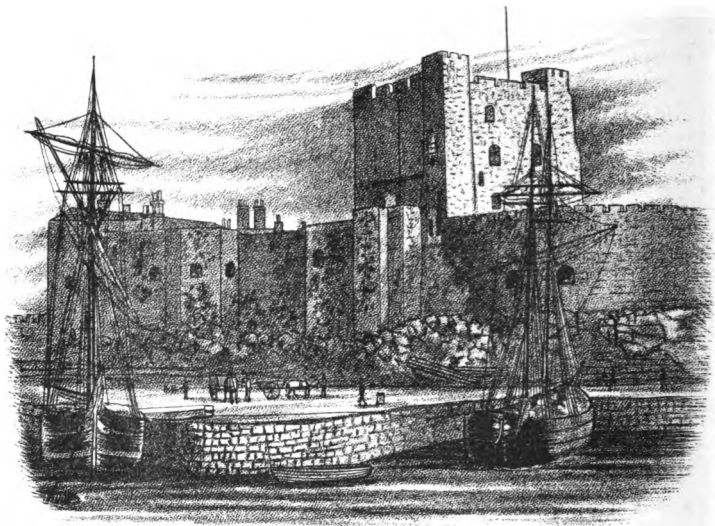
The Castle of Carrickfergus, which is the chief point of interest in the place, is supposed to have been built by John de Courci in the end of the 12th Century. It stands in an elevated and commanding position on a rock, and is in a good state of preservation. It is an old Norman stronghold. Its side is a rocky peninsula about thirty feet high. It is washed on three sides by the sea ; on the fourth it slopes towards the land. The entrance is on the land side, on which a drawbridge formerly existed. An archway was used here for discharging missiles or molten lead. The portcullis still exists within the gate. A well of pure water which exists under the tower must have been a great boon in times of siege.

The building is 90 ft. high, and its walls are 9 ft. thick. King John resided here during his stay in Ireland in 1210, here Hugh de Lacey had his headquarters, and here, too, the Kings of Ulidia, Earls of Ulster, and the leaders of the Clan O'Neill met varying fortunes. The

Castle was besieged by Lord Edward Bruce in 1315, and only fell into his hands the following year, when he received reinforcements from his brother, King Robert.

The English obtained possession of it in 1318, but in 1333 it became an easy prey to the O'Neills, who held it till the middle of the 16th Century, about which period a new enemy—Sorley Boy M'Donnell—laid siege to the town.

In 1573 Sir Brian O'Neill set the town on fire.



CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.

In 1597 the Governor of the Castle, Sir John Chichester, was killed in a battle near Larne by Sorley Boy's son James.

The English made this Castle their stronghold in 1641, during the time of the Rebellion—that destructive Rebellion, led by Sir Phelim O'Neill, in which devastation overtook nearly all the principal buildings in the country. In the following year General Monroe gained possession of the Castle.

The soldiers of James II. held the Keep in 1689, when it was besieged by Duke Schomberg. The siege was a very vigorous one, and ended in the surrender of the place at the end of a week. It was in 1690 that King William landed.

In 1760, Thurot, the French commodore, took the Castle by storm, but abandoned it after five days' occupation, set sail, and had his whole squadron captured off the Isle of Man, where he was killed.

It is in consequence of these and numerous other interesting engagements, and of having seen the fortunes of war change so often, that Carrick Castle has always occupied such a prominent place in the history of the country.

Carrickfergus, while situated in the County Antrim, is itself a county, extending four miles from the Castle, and returning a member to Parliament. It is an assize town, although its assizes are held in the County Antrim Court House. It was the county town until within the last thirty years.

The town has improved of late, and several manufactories give employment to its inhabitants. The North gate of the old boundary wall still stands. In 1851 extensive salt mines were discovered, when searching for coal, at Duncrue, on the Marquis of Downshire's property. The mines are worked by a company, and immense quantities of salt rock are yearly exported. These mines are well worth a visit. The Parish Church contains some interesting monumental memorials. The population is about 10,000. Oysters are plentiful on the coast, and are prized for their size and flavour.

From Knockagh, a hill situated near Carrickfergus Junction, a good view of the surrounding country and the Scotch coast may be had, and on a fine day the place offers many attractions to pic-nic parties.

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## No. 8.—The Cave Hill and Castle.

THE Cave Hill and Castle command one of the most extensive views which can be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood of Belfast.

When visiting the Cave Hill a good part of the journey must be made on foot, but by taking the tramcar up the Antrim Road as far as Fortwilliam Park, and then proceeding by a mountain road to the left, the ascent of the hill is not a difficult matter.

From the top the view is magnificent, with the town just beneath, the Lough, in the distance, dotted over with vessels of various dimensions—its shores studded with towns and dwellings—and the distant

summits of the Mourne Mountains, memorials of an igneous age, keeping watch over the beautiful bay of Carlingford Lough.

The highest peak of the Cave Hill is called M'Art's Fort, after Sir Brian M'Art O'Neill, who encamped here as Irish leader in 1601. He is written of by Sir Arthur Chichester, in a letter to the Council, as "Brian M'Art, who keepinge himselfe w<sup>th</sup>in the saftie of one of the strongest fastnages of the North."

The brow of the hill from certain points of view presents a striking resemblance to the profile of Napoleon I. The Hill has received its name from the number of caves hollowed out near its summit.

The Cave Hill is well-known as a good locality for naturalists, a number of rare plants being found on it. The members of the Naturalists' Field Club have also discovered at the quarries some fossils said to be unique.

The return from the Hill is easy, and the whole journey will occupy about four hours.

### BELFAST CASTLE

WAS erected by the late Marquis of Donegall some years ago as an Irish residence, Ormeau Park, where the former residence stood, having been sold to the Corporation. It is built on the South-Eastern slope of the Cave Hill, immediately below M'Art's Fort. The architecture is in the Scottish baronial style, and quite in keeping with the rugged background and the surrounding scenery. The stone of which it is built was obtained partly in the demesne and partly in Cookstown, while the dressings are from Scotland.

The Castle is spacious, and contains suites of apartments beautifully furnished. Within the deer-park a Memorial Chapel has been erected, with vaults underneath.

From the Park an extensive and beautiful panorama of County Down is obtained. The Castle is at present occupied by Lord and Lady Ashley and family. The Belfast Castle and Estate became the property of Lady Harriette Ashley at the demise of the late Marquis of Donegall.

## No. 9.—Hannahstown and Collin Glen.

THIS may be made one of the pleasantest trips about Belfast. You go by the upper Falls Road ; proceed as far as Hannahstown by car, thence descend the hill on foot, entering Collin Glen, where the lower road crosses it at the bridge, leaving your horse and conveyance to meet you at Woodburn Church. The Glen abounds in beautiful wild flowers and ferns, and is an exceedingly attractive spot for a pic-nic. The owner, Mr. Finlay M'Cance, throws it freely open to visitors. The return journey can be made either through the village of Dunmurry, and by the Lisburn Road, or by the Falls Road, past the Cemetery and Lunatic Asylum.

The Black Mountain might also be visited at the beginning of this drive ; from it a fine view is obtained of the town, the Lisburn valley, and the Lough.

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## No. 10.—The Spas, Ballynahinch.

THE Spas of Ballynahinch have been for many years celebrated for the medical properties of their waters. The town of Ballynahinch can be reached on the main line of rail to Downpatrick, Co. Down. It is situated seventeen miles from Belfast, and nine from Downpatrick. Trains run five times daily. The town is situated on the property of Mr. Ker, of Montalto. A market is held every Thursday.

The Spas are two miles S.W. of the town, and are fitted up in excellent style by the proprietor. The situation is sheltered and picturesque. Visitors will find comfortable lodgings at moderate prices ; the hotel also offers excellent accommodation. The waters are clear and cold, of a sulphureo-chalybeate character, resembling those of Aix-la-Chapelle. The presence of sulphuretted hydrogen is at once indicated by their peculiar, and by no means pleasant odour. Their medical value is much extolled in cases of chronic ulcers, and obstinate cutaneous eruptions. Rheumatic persons also think they are benefited by residence there.

The quiet of the neighbourhood and the pure mountain air cannot fail to be of service to the delicate who may make choice of this secluded and accessible spot as a place of sojourn.



## No. 11.—Giant's Causeway to Donegal.

FROM the Giant's Causeway the tourist who wishes to proceed to Donegal will take the train for Londonderry at Coleraine.

### LONDONDERRY

Is a fortified city, whose walls were built by the London companies for the protection of the town soon after the plantation of Ulster. The gates of the city were originally four—Bishop's Gate, Shipquay Gate, Butcher's Gate, and Ferryquay Gate. The present Bishop's Gate is a triumphal arch, erected to the memory of William III., in 1789. It was Ferryquay Gate which the 'Prentice Boys shut on 7th Dec., 1688.

The town is built on the River Foyle, which is spanned by a bridge 1,068 ft. long by 40 ft. broad. The city was originally called Derry, the prefix of London being added by charter of James I. in 1613. The siege of Derry in 1688-9 has given the place much importance in history. A monumental pillar has been erected to the Rev. George Walker, governor of the city during the siege. The city returns one member to Parliament. The population is 29,162.

From Londonderry the tourist to Donegal can travel by different routes. The Donegal Highlands are divided into two parts, which, unfortunately for the traveller, lie at opposite extremes of a county which is nearly sixty miles long.

If the tourist has time to visit only one portion of the Highlands he should certainly choose the North Highlands. The best route would be from Derry by train to Fahan, thence by steamer to Rathmullen and Ramelton. The journey will occupy about three hours.

The scenery of Lough Swilly—the Lake of Shadows—is exceedingly beautiful.

At Milford, three miles from Ramelton, Mulroy Bay and its surrounding heath-clad hills offer a splendid *coup-d'œil*. This portion of the county is best seen by taking a special car.

### DUNFANAGHY

Is reached twelve miles further on. The hotel accommodation here is good, and not expensive. At least two days would be required to see the objects of interest at this place.

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HORN HEAD

STANDS 833 ft. above the sea level, and from the cliff a beautiful view may be obtained.

## M'SWINE'S GUN

Is a remarkable cavity on the S.W. margin of the Peninsula. The sea rushes into the cavity with such violence, at times, as to send the water up a perpendicular shaft some hundreds of feet into the air, while the sound produced is said to be louder than that of artillery. The Summer visitor is not likely, however, to be able to verify this statement.

Muckish Mountain is four miles from Dunfanaghy. It is 2,197 ft. high, and commands a distant view. Doe Castle is also in this neighbourhood. It is a very ancient fortified castle, still in perfect order, and used as a residence.

From Dunfanaghy the tourist may proceed to Letterkenny, a distance of seventeen miles by mail car. On the way Lough Salt and Glenveigh are seen, together with much beautiful and wild scenery.

If the tourist has no time to visit the South Highlands of Donegal he can return by train to Londonderry, but if he can find time for further sightseeing he should hire a car at Letterkenny and drive to Stranorlar, which is some ten miles distant. Here he can take the mail car to the town of

## DONEGAL.

THE ancient name for Donegal was Tyrconnell. It is a nice little seaport town, seventeen miles from Stranorlar and fourteen from Ballyshannon, situated on the River Eske. Donegal has two well-preserved ruins—an old castle, and an abbey founded in 1474. It is a market town, and has a population of 1,600.

Between Stranorlar and Donegal, Barnesmore Gap is situated. This is a deep and wild Glen about four miles long, and is walled in by high mountains, forming one of the most sublime bits of scenery in the whole of Ireland. Several places of great interest may be visited in the vicinity of Donegal.

## LOUGH DERG

Is a fine sheet of water, covering about 2,000 acres. It has an attraction for the natives, which the tourist may not be able fully to appreciate. From Station Island is the supposed entrance to St.

Patrick's Purgatory. Up till the reign of James II. a dark cavern situated here satisfied the ignorant as being the door of entrance to the place of Purgatorial fires. Few were ever prevailed upon to enter its sacred portals, and those who were, generally returned satisfied after a short preparatory exploration.

### LOUGH ERNE

Is situated in a rich and beautiful valley. It is studded with islands which comprise some fifty acres of rich grazing pasture. About two miles from the border of County Fermanagh, on the upper lake, is situated Devenish Island, which contains an interesting ruin and a



RUINS ON DEVENISH ISLAND.

Round Tower ; both of these seem to have been restored. The County Assizes of Fermanagh were held in the Abbey of Devenish, in the reign of James I.

Bundoran, Beleek, and Killybegs, are all places of interest in the Southern Highlands, and are worth a visit.

From Donegal, Enniskillen is easily reached, and from Enniskillen the tourist can select his route by rail to Derry, Dublin, or Belfast.

## Conclusion.

THE Author's work is now completed, and if he has succeeded in interesting the tourist in Belfast, or if he has been the means of assisting him to enjoy the undoubted beauties which are scattered so freely around the Northern shores of Ulster, or if he has enabled English and Scotch visitors to better understand the Sister Isle, then some lasting good, as well as passing pleasure, will crown his efforts.

A stronger bond of union among the inhabitants of the three divisions of this Kingdom is desirable; and better knowledge being the basis of warmer friendship, it is to be hoped that the Belfast Meeting of the British Medical Association will have some part in hastening the time, when a consolidated triune nation will adopt as its permanent sentiment, this motto :—"Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men."





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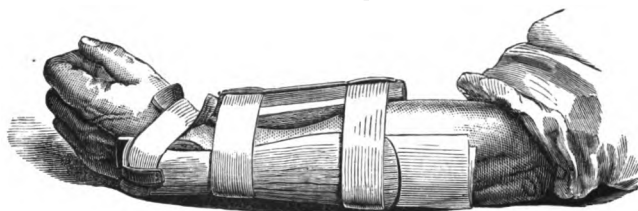
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The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of Feb. 23rd, 1884, on pages 363 and 367, reports from the meeting of the Military Medical Society, Woolwich, on Feb. 15th, "Antiseptic Surgery in its application to Field Service," that it was mentioned on that occasion nothing was known to possess such absorbent properties as Wood Wool, and that it was by far more absorbent than cotton wool, or tow, or in fact, any other Material of that kind. It was further thought that from its cheapness and softness it was destined to play an important part in surgical dressings in the future.

The LANCET's Correspondent from Ireland, in the issue of that paper of April 12th, 1884, page 684, says that Dr. Ormsby, of the Meath Hospital in Dublin, has recently been using Wood Wool Dressing after operations, and speaks highly of it.

The following is an extract of a letter of Dr. Lediard, of Carlisle, in THE LANCET of April 19th, 1884, page 731, about Wood Wool:—

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